"The Indianapolis Freeman is the most interesting paper published by Negroes."--Houston Times.

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The Freeman
And Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hand
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MANY GOOD AND NOBLE MEN

WHO REPRESENT GREAT AND GOOD IDEALS—MEN WHO

Will be Traced Through Ages by Their Glorious Deeds—The Evil Side of a Necessary Good—Our Representative Church Men.

I shall for a time cease to attack evils and evil-doers and try to present to the tens of thousands of readers of The Freeman some of the many good and noble men and high and unselfish deeds of lofty souls. There are certain narrow minds which cannot understand how an attack upon evil can be a blow struck in behalf of that which is right, but which attribute all such endeavors to uproot wrong to a design to destroy men and institutions. Such minds would regard every surgeon who amputates a limb as a would-be murderer, and every gardener who uproots weeds as a destructionalist. As a people we have not yet attained to sufficient intellectual development to be able to see the true value of the corrective phases of the process of growth and development, but we can appreciate some of the finished products. The highest achievements of the race are not institutions and business enterprises which have been created, but are the men and women of lofty character who have been evolved from the hard upward struggling.

It cannot fail to be interesting to talk for a while of great men—how they happened to come to the front, what influences produced them and what work they have done for the race and the world. We have great men, truly great men, and this shall be made to plainly appear The task, however, of picking out the great men and exhibiting them in their true character is by no means easy. We will first select from the most prominent men of the race a few who are really men of high character. This expression conveys a patent truth. Not all of our prominent men and men in high places are great and not all are good. Some of the meanest and most despicable characters that the cursed influence of slavery has produced have by accident of circumstances found their way to place, prominence and power. Let them rest in peace, and for a time let them pursue unmolested the nefarious plots and evil and selfish schemes which are bred in their foul souls while we turn in loathing from the obnoxious atmosphere that surrounds them and in higher, purer realms study and admire noble souls and noble deeds.

Every great and good man represents certain great and good ideals around which his character has formed and from which his deeds have been evolved. These men can be traced by the work which they have done in the world, by the monuments of noble achievements which tower along the pathway of their advance through life. All the good things which we see in our church are really but outer and material results of high and noble ideas that were once awaken in some good and great mind Bishop Payne awoke an interest in the idea of an educated ministry; Bishop Brown put it into practical form and begun the movement of founding educational institutions by starting Union Seminary. Paul Quinn College, though not built by him, is the materialization of an idea first conceived and expressed by him. The same is true of Allen University. To Bishop Ward belongs the glory of having first conceived of Morris Brown College, and to Bishop Gaines the honor of having given that idea practical and material form. I am forbidden to name the great and good man who give Paul Quinn her actual existence but I am free to name Bishop Brown in whose soul it had its conception. Our publication department is the outgrowth of an idea which Bishop Allen gave first expression in 1817 when he and Jacob Tapsico published the first discipline of the A. M. E. church. This idea was not taken up or given farther attention in an overt way for several years, but it was all the while silently spreading, and in 1829 influenced Joseph Cox and Joseph M. Carr to publish an appendix to the discipline of 1817. A litttle later from it was evolved the farther step which lead to the publication of a hymn book, and in 1841 the idea of Bishop Allen took definite shape in the form of a resolution offered in the New York Conference proposing the establishment of a monthly magazine. This resolution was put into practical effect.

Thus, if space would permit, we might trace step by step the process of the evolution of our publication department. We will leave that for the studious to do in the retirement and quiet hours of the home. Let us turn our attention to one of the brightest minds and most remarkable characters which has been produced largely through the influence of this department which we have traced backward to its first material realization in a little discipline and fact from that to a timid and vague idea in the great mind of Richard Allen. The one man whose name shines with greatest lustre from the annals of this department of our church is Benjamin Tucker Tanner. I trust that none of the great and good men who have been identified with that department are of minds so mean as to be offended because to Bishop Tanner the world accords the place of pre-eminence His service in connection with this branch of church work was not that of a hireling, not that of a mere officer, but was heartily and in true accord with his every instinct and tendency. He was not a drudge, not an unwilling worker, not a complainer, but like Bishop Lee he was a genius placed at a congenial task. Bishop Lee was an editor, a good and faithful editor, but Bishop Tanner was more than that; he not only edited, but he interested everybody in his task; he called forth hosts of writers; he awoke a host of thinkers and then went beyond the narrow bounds of his official task and created books and at last created the Review. I must not make comparisons for this one unintentionally offends. As a people we have not yet reached the place where we can calmly see the world applaud an associate and neglect us. In the popular mind there is not yet the power to see the truth that two men can be great and yet be of different types.

There are certain traits of greatness in which Bishop Tanner towers above his compeers as does Mt. Blanc above the foot-hills. History will recognize this, and we are but a few years in advance in speaking of it. Bishop Tanner's early life will furnish the explanation of a part of his character. He was born at Pittsburg, Pa., of respectable parents who taught him the meaning of family, home and self-respect. He was for five years a student at Avery College. He earned his way by working at the barber trade. This independence made the difference between his subsequent career and the career of one who was the object of charitable help.

The young men who are now being clothed, fed and educated by others can never become the high and strong characters that they would were they so reared as to possess an independent spirit and true self-respect. Missionary work is doing great good, and yet it is flooding our ministry with refined and sensitive paupers who have neither independence of spirit nor true manhood. No man who eats unearned bread can be a man of lofty soul and strong character. Characters like Bishop Tanner and Bishob Lee were forged in the stern struggle to be independent.

Bishop Tanner next took a three year's course in the Western Theological Seminary. He entered the ministry of the A. M. E. church with a thoroughness of preparation that had at that day characterized no other. Was it a tinge of human nature that lead Bishop Payne to appoint him to Sacramento, Cal.? History shows that some times Bishop Payne was capable of doing little things. Observation of the present shows that superior attainments are too often the most serious hindrance to the advancement of young men. There are instances where ruffians are given good charges, and cultured and pure young gentlemen are told, "I have no place for you." I have often tried to learn in what spirit Bishop Tanner took this act of Bishop Payne, but have never been able. Whatever may have been his opinion of it, he no doubt held his tongue and smiled. But Providence was not to be cheated of the young life for which so great a future was in store, and in the course of time we find young Tanner engaged in the A. M. E. ministry as pastor of Alexander Mission in Washington, D. C. In that early day during the war as it was, prejudice was so strong that the mission had to be guarded by soldiers Let the superficial who have thought of Bishop Tanner as a coward study his life. He may lack that brute courage which comes with great avoirdupois, but he exhibits that higher and more subtle courage which belongs to loftier manhood. He went steadily forward until in a few years, he was pastor of the leading church of Baltimore.

In 1868 he was, by acclamation, elected editor of the Christian Recorder. In that day this did not mean an introduction to a big salary earned by a day and one half of half hearted work each week, but meant the undertaking of a great and difficult task that involved the most constant and arduous labor. He was editor for sixteen years. He transformed the tone and character of the Recorder, and from its pages emanated a pure light and went forth high and correct sentiments the influence of which will never die. His election shows that in the end our church will appreciate ability when along with it goes a fearless determination to do right and be true to the real interests of the connection. Those who pander to prejudices may win a short popularity, but those who dare to stand by truth and high principles will ultimately be crowned The loud shouted acclamations which elected Tanner as editor in 1868 still rings down through the years and bid us all be true to God and trust the church to do the right. Bishop Tanner was a fearless yet a prudent writer. Being editor of the church organ he could not openly attack evils, but he never lent his sanction to wrong. He never submitted his editorials to inspection nor permitted his utterances to be trimmed and colored by others The most radical of writers, if possessed of ordinary honor, would know the difference between speaking as the official editor of a church organ and as a "free lance," yet now and then Editor Tanner would forget himself or rather would lose sight of the narrow views of those over him and would let a plain utterance leap out. Thus he sometimes got into hot water. He had the strength of character to bear his punishment good naturedly and went on. He wrote a number of books and to him the present generation of the ministry owes its first clear ideas concerning the origin and end of African Methodism.

Realizing the limitations of the Recorder as a literary influence, and also knowing the ever increasing realm of higher thought that the years were creating, he envolved the idea of the Review. The general conference of 1884 took up his idea and gave it practical form. This again shows that the church is ready to respond to good ideas as well as to use good men. It is a source of great pleasure and a means of much inspiration to go over the old files of the Recorder as edited by Tanner. He was able to recognize the existence of "problems" and to study the method of their evolution. Contrast this with some of the unthinking yelpers who bellow out "there ain't no problem." It takes a good intellect to know a problem even in broad day light. Editor Tanner studied the growth of the church as a process not in fragments; he studied principles not incidents. He recognized definite lines of advance. He thought, wrote and labored like a man of trained mind. Daniel P. Brown, a son of Bishop John M. Brown, wrote an article to the A. M. E. Review in which he strongly urged the need of a man like Editor Tanner on the Episcopal bench. The idea took like wild-fire, and he would have been again accoreed an election by acclamation, but other forces set to work to defeat him The same envious spirit born of conscious superiority which lead some to oppose Bishop Derrick, also lead some to oppose Bishop Tanner. The majority of our congregation then, even as now, were made up of those who are still given to shouting and other forms of religious hysteria. It was said "Bishop Tanner can't rouse 'em up; he's too dull." This reduced his popularity, but did not defeat his election and he became a bishop. At first he was crowded off to Canada and the islands. No one then went around crying, "it is a shame" to treat him so; he was left alone. He did his work faithfully and when the death of Bishop Disney left a large field open, Bishop Brown wrote the letter which lead to its being given to Bishop Tanner. His success and the high quality of work performed by him lifted him above the power of the envious. He is capable of making friends who are not afraid to face opposition in his behalf.

Some men are too cowardly to own their friendship for an unpopular man. Bishop Tanner's courage is of the higher sort and he has thus by proving himself worthy of it, made friends among the highest characters of the church, and stands intrenched in their esteem. He has his faults and has been assailed by the tongue of slander, but I have never been able to find any reasonable foundation upon which his calumniators have vested their broad assertions, and like hundreds of others believe their words to have been at least mistaken if not intentionally false. He has reared up a family, every member of which has become an honor to him and an ornament to society. He has been blessed with the constant affection and increasing esteem of a wife who is of the highest type of womanhood. This testimony would establish the nobility of any character. He who can retain the constant esteem of a noble woman for half a century, must himself be a noble man.

Bishop Tanner, as a writer, has not confined himself to his church and race, but is much sought after by the great minds of the country. He is not confined to the much hackneyed subject of "race problems," but has thoughts in keeping with the intellectual progress of the day. He cannot sway the masses and bring yelps from the ignorant, but he can and has exercised an imperishable influence over those who think and have high purposes in life. He is pecked at and opposed by his inferiors, but is respected and esteemed by those who are capable of appreciating his worth. I do not wait until his ears are closed in death to lay my humble tribute of praise before him. He is not my bishop and even the most malicious cannot say that I have descended to flattery. When I praise a man there are those who say its mere flattery, and when I strip some other fellow and lay bare his faults some say, "its some scheme." The cowardly dread my praise for fear that it will bring them the censure of those who are angry at my reproofs. I go ahead and tell the truth, on which ever side, bright or dark, I may write, and leave the re-

Continued on Fifth Page.

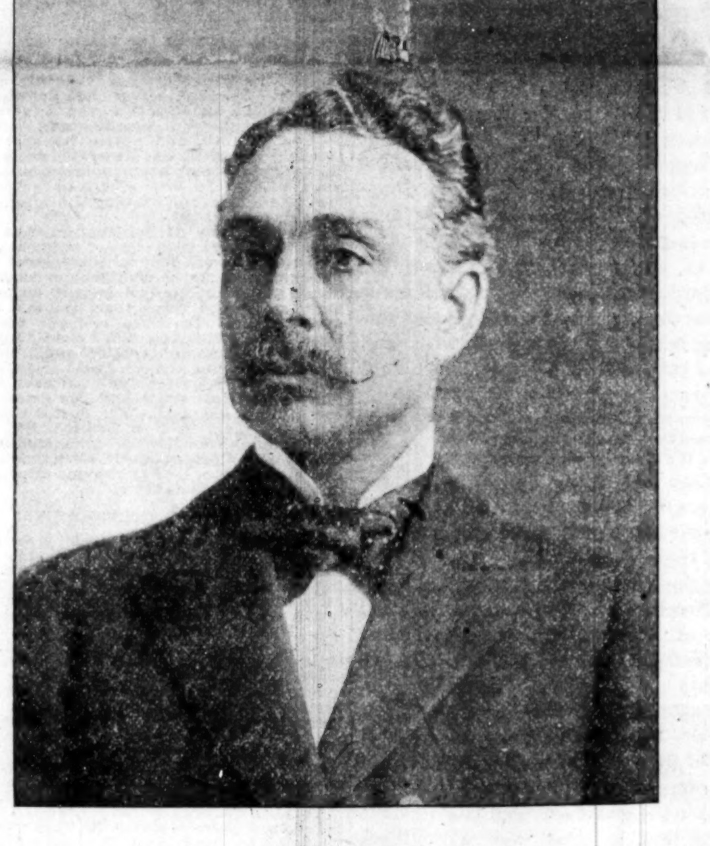
A POPULAR CANDIDATE IS

J. C. NAPIER, A PROMINENT LAWYER AND A SOUTHERN

Gentleman of Distinction, for Register of the Treasury—What He Has Been and What He Aspires to be —As the World Sees Him.

At present there is much interest being manifested as to who will succeed Hon. J. Fount Tillman as Register of the United States Treasury, and the question has really created considerable interest, so much so than one can hear it discussed nearly everywhere. So far as known there are four prominent candidates in the field for the position, namely, Wright, of Georgia; Napier, of Tennessee; Gaines, of Kentucky, and Bruce, of Washington, D. C. The above is an excellent quartette and a splendid hand from which President McKinley may draw. Of course politics are uncertain, and there is no telling what one day in politics may bring forth, but it is generally believed that President McKinley will use his good judgement in the matter and make a wise selection, and in so doing he would not make a mistake should he decide to appoint Hon. J. C. Napier, of Tennessee.

The entire press of Tennessee have spoken favorably of this distinguished jurist for Register of Uncle Sam's bonds, and one of the largest and most popular dailies in the State went so far to say that his appointment would "give general satisfaction." Not only are the leading Republicans in the South anxious to see him appointed to this important position of trust and honor, but some of the leading Democrats as well are favorably disposed towards him, as they think his appointment will give universal satisfaction.



HON. J. C. NAPIER,
Tennessee's Choice for Register of the Treasury.

Personally I have known Hon. J. C. Napier only a short time, but have known his reputation several years, which I believe is sufficient to sustain what I have said of him and more.

For the success of Hon. J. C. Napier,
I am Yours Respectfully,
GRANT S. NEAL,
Trav. Representative for The Freeman,
Nashville, Tenn.

FROM NASHVILLE AMERICAN.

"J. C. Napier, the well-known colored attorney, of this city, is a candidate for the office of Register of the Treasury. He is one of four candidates for the place, all of whom are Negroes. One of these candidates is B. K. Bruce, ex-United States Senator from Mississippi, who formerly held the office. The other two are prominent Negro politicians, one of Georgia and one of Kentucky.

"The American has no part in a fight of this kind, but since it is understood that the office is to be filled by a Negro Republican, it has no hesitancy in saying a good word for the home candidate. Napier is a man of excellent private character and has always conducted himself so as to merit the respect of the people of Nashville. He has both education and native intelligence, and there is no question of his ability to discharge the duties of the office.

"The office is now filled by Hon. J. Fount Tillman, of this State, Mr. Cleveland's appointee. It is urged that his successor should be a Tennessean, and Napier considers that his claim receives additional strength from this consideration."

The following special from Washington appeared in last Monday's American:

"A hot fight is in progress here over the successorship to the registership of the treasury, now held by the Hon. J. Fount Tillman, of Tennessee. There are now four applicants in the field, all colored men, as follows: B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi-District of Columbia; Gaines, of Covington, Ky.; Napier, of Tennessee, and Wright, of Georgia. Napier is by far the most deserving man of the four applicants. This is not said alone because he is a citizen of Tennessee, but the quality of the man justifies the opinion. Born and reared in Tennessee, he has remained in the state doing what he thought would promote her interests, except the few years spent in Ohio and Washington, D. C., procuring an education. He has been called to a number of places of public trust, all of which he has filled with marked ability and integrity. For seven years he was a member of the city council of Nashville, during which time he, on all occasions, looked well to the progress of the city. The last term of office which he held in that body brought him into much prominence. For years prior to that time the city had been in the hands of rings and jobbers, to the great detriment of her progress. The best citizens, irrespective of party, combined to throw off this incubus, and as a result Napier was elected to a seat in the council by the united support of his people and the leading whites of the city. He took a leading part in the deliberations of that body.

"Since that time he has practiced law at the Nashville bar. Though he began life comparatively poor, he has by industry and prudence amassed a handsome competence He is now a prominent member of the Nashville bar. He is a large taxpayer and takes a lively interest in every movement that looks to the upbuilding of the city.

"This record is a guarantee to the successful management of the routine affairs of the position which he aspires, in case the president should appoint him.

"If President McKinley wishes credentials as to his political fidelity, these are not hard to find. He has been four times a delegate to national Republican conventions, once a district delegate and three times as a delegate from the state at large. If the president knows anything of the make up of the average Southern Republican politician he can be reassured that these honors were not accorded him out of sympathy for Mr. Napier, but his commanding position as leader of the colored Republicans forced this recognition. For years the colored brother constituted the bone and sinew of the Republican party in Tennessee, while the white contingent could almost be housed within the walls of the convention hall of the state capitol. For sixteen consecutive years he has been a member of the State Republican committee, and is now a member of the national executive committee of the Republican league.

"During his political career he has spared neither time nor money in his efforts to keep the colored portion of the party intact. Nor has there at any time been the least suspicion of having allowed his political opinion to be influenced by money considerations. The theory in making such appointments is to gain or hold favor from the element which the appointee represents. If there is any foundation for such political policy Napier is the man to appointed.

"The Nashville Banner of the 19th, among other things, says: "If it is true that this place is to be given to a colored man, it is believed the citizens of Nashville and of the state, irrespective of color, would be pleased to see J. C. Napier honored with the place. Mr. Napier is a Tennessean by birth; his parents before him were Tennesseans,

He has lived in Nashville all his life, has a good reputation among white and black both in his public and private life. He was for seven years a member of the city council and was at times presiding officer of that body. He was twice deptuty internal revenue collector. He is well and favorably known to the business men of the city. He is a lawyer by profession and has considerable business and property interest of his own, in the successful management of which he has displayed his executive ability. He is a man of education and his success in his own affairs warrant the belief that he would make a more busines-like Register than any of his colored competitors. He is undoubtedly the equal of any of those prominently mentioned, and his appointment would please the people of his own race, not only in this state but throughout the South, where he is so well and favorably known."

FROM PULASKI CITIZEN.

"It seems to be generally accepted that the President will nominate a Negro to be Register of the Treasury to succeed J. Fount Tillman. The prominent applicants for the position are Bruce, of Mississippi, Gaines, of Kentucky, Wright, of Georgia and Napier of Tennessee. This is not our fight and we recognize the fact that anything we may say will probably have very little influence, but of these applicants we should greatly prefer the appointment of Napier. He is a native of Tennessee, but there are other and more important reasons in his favor. First he is an educated man of recognized ability. He could perform the work with credit to the colored race, of which he is one of the noblest representatives, and with satifaction to the American people. In the second place he is a clean man morally and socially. He pays his debts, keeps his word and lives at home. And if a Republican Negro is to be appointed, we believe the best interest of the Negro race and of the entire country will be served by the appointment of J. C. Napier who recognizes that the only way for the Negro to attain social, moral or political standing is to raise himself by industry, honesty and economy to a higher level Napier has done this and if the government should recognize his worth by giving him the appointment he seeks, we believe the influence would be good on the social moral and financial character of the race. For these reasons we are in favor of Napier, and not because he may be a better Republican than other applicants.

A COMING MAN OF THE RACE

Is the Rev. Chauncey I. Withrow, A. M., A. B, Pastor of Randolph St. M. E. Church, Lexington, Va.

It has been said with great force by an eminent scholar and statesman of national and international repute whose opions upon national political economies, constitunal and international jurisprudence carry great weight on both sides of the Atlantic; especially with the English speaking people, a layman known in the local and national councils of his church for his great learning in theology and sacred history that while America is the youngest of the powers that form the great galaxy of the international family circle she stands to-day the greatest and most progressive republic, whose wonderful achievements have made the most brilliant pages in the history of nations, since the dawn of civilization up to the present time. As a war power she has no equal and there is no nation of the first magnitude but whose policy is to cultivate the friendship of free America. The civil and religious liberty, so dearly purchased by the colonial conflict that opened at Lexington and closed at Yorktown, guaranteed to all her citizens by the constitution has made possible the wonderful developement from the original 13 colonies the foundation stone of the great American republic to the national power we are today the envy of every nation and people in the world. What has been accomplished in the past is only the beginning of greater things yet to come. No nation can show the advancement in the arts, science, letters, inventions, religion, industrial development and general advancement that our great country can boast of. With our civil and relious liberty a priceless jewel enjoyed as an heritatage by all Americans, it is possible for the humblest citizen possessing the neccessary merit to attain to the highest distinction and honors in any walk in life he may select to follow and which he possesses those qualifications that form the basis of success. When we take a retrospective view of those pecular conditions that surrounded our free country in ante-bellum days, and make a comparison with the full fruitage and materialization of liberty-freedom to all people the result of the great Civil war thirty odd years ago we can at once appreciate the great advancement we have made as a nation. If it were possible to turn the pages of Time back to the fifties when the great battles of the political giants were being daily waged for and against the Abolitionists—had any man dared to have prophecied that within the next few generations slavery would be a thing of the past and that out of that bondage there would arise men and women who as orators, educators, scientists, professors, preachers and men in every profession and business, who by distinguished ability and merit have won the plaudits of both the white and colored race. The man making such a prediction would have forfeited the respect, confidence and esteem of his fellow man, and won the almost undivided opinion of the populace as being insane, yet to-day we see the colored brother in the schools, colleges and universities in the academic course and professional schools of law, medicine and theology making his way by hard work and taking his place in the every day life of a great nation. Such men of the colored race as Bruce and Douglass have made name and fame for the Afro American in politics as statesmen; Booker T. Washington as a scholar, educator and orator, and a long list of others equally as well known are as eminent in their particular calling. We have been told by the political partisan that all avenues are closed to the colored man in the South, but the facts do not bear out such statements, but on the contrary we find from the record that all the distinguished Afro-Americans almost without exception have arisen from the South and won their laurels and the plaudits of the South and her people: while on the other hand there is an unquestionable social, political and general ostracism against the race as a race in the North, that does not exist in the South. As an example of the possibilities open for young colored men of the South—men of intellect, brain power and possessed of will to do as the subject of our sketch, Rev. Chauncey I. Withrow, A. B. A. A. M., pastor of the Lexington Methodist Church is a shining light. He is a native of Rutherford County, N. C., where he was born at the close of the war, and consequently is now only a little over thirty, yet in a brief period he has made a name for himself as a scholar, Christain and pulpit orator that is not confined to his state, but he is known as a leader of thought and eloquence in the councils of the local conference and national deliberations of his church.

At a very early age he evinced marked intellectual powers that gave promise of great usefulness. He possessed an aggressive studious character, showing all the elements of noble manhood and thirst for knowledge that lead him into the habits of the student and at maturity found him in the foremost ranks of scholars of his race, doing a work for his people, and their education and culture that only stands second to the great aim of his life work—the work of the master. From 18 to 21 he taught school. When he attained to his majority he devoted his life to the service of the Lord and a short time thereafter his piety, earnestness and oratorical powers were recognized by the church and he was licensed to exhort. His success in this field was so eminent that after due preperation in study he was ordained a minister. From the very outset success crowned his every effort,

Continued on Fifth Page.

THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA

IS THE COLONIZING OF THE NEGRO —CEDAR LAKE, ALA.,

The Name of the First and Only Negro City in the States—Mrs. L. K. Ray's Address—A Brief Review of the Race Past and Present.

About three years ago an English lady came to Decatur, Alabama, and purchased a large tract of land. She at once became very much interested in the colored people, who are almost as numerous in the southern states as the whites. Many hundreds of colored people were settled on the lands this lady purchased, and it was a matter of necessity that something should be done to enable them to earn a livelihood. After careful inqury she found that the law gives the colored man equal rights with the whites, but he does not get equal rights by any means. Hundreds of the colored men and women in Alabama are old slaves, men and women who have been bought and sold on the block. Hundreds of the white men in of Alabama are men who in their early manhood traded in Negroes just the same as in cattle. With many of the old slave dealers, and many of the old slaves still alive, it is very hard to get over the race prejudice. In the north you do not have this paralizing element to contend with, none of the northern Negros were slaves, and none of the northern whites ever held slaves. Therefore there is one element in the south that the colored man has to contend with that only time can obliterate. There is no place in the south where a colored man can obtain employment in shops or factories in the higher branches. He must take the menial work no matter what his abilities may be. If he can only take the menial work, of course he can only obtain the lowest wages. On the whole the colored man of the southern states is patient and industrious. In many instances colored men have risen superior to all disadvantages and have become a beacon light to their fellows. Most of them seem have to become hopeless of being anything but half educated laborers, while yet again many of them were born slaves and can neither read nor write have by patient industry earned themselves little farms, are in a small way happy and prosperous. But it is of the great masses we would speak. It is an incontestible fact that the colored man has reached a stage in his race existance that imperitively demands the consideration of all men of the Negro race who wish to see the Negro of the future taking his right place among the races of the earth. It is a certain thing that politicians will never put the Negro in better race conditions than at present. The politician uses the Negro simply for his vote and that is all. It is also certain that the present policy that is being pursued of placing a few colored men in offices is bringing untold suffering to the colored race. The suffering entailed on many is the reward of these unwise proceedings. The gain of one or two inferior offices does not counterbalance the evil that results there from. Now as the Negro may not work in the white mans factory on equal terms with the whites and he may not exercise equal privileges with the white politician, and he is handicapped by long years of slavery in his intellectual progress, there appears to be only one sensible way to harmonize the race difficulty and give the colored man an equal chance with other races. Colored men are free an equal before the law, and the only way to enable them to exercise that freedom is by formulating some plain whereby the two races will be harmonized without making the breach now existing any wider. Now as a colored man cannot work in the white mans factories and shops, and he cannot exercise equal political rights, and in many other ways the white and black race are in open conflict. this English lady proposed the plan of colonizing the Negros of the south in cities of their own. For this purpose a very large tract of land has been laid off as a city to be occupied by colored men and women only. The Louisville and Nashville railroad runs through the midst of the tract, and the railroad management has promised to make all possible concession to the colored city The Governor of the state has promised his help, and general Wheeer of Congress has obtained a post office for the new city. The managemet of the city is to be in the hands of a colored mayor and corporation and instead of engaging in politics and struggling for office with the whites, it is designed at a later date to let the colored man put a colored ticket in the field, asking only the colored votes for the ticket. Thus let the white men send their candidate to the legislature to represent white men, and let the colored men send a candidate to represent colored men, do not ask for white mens votes, and do not give the colored vote to white men. This should hold good in all things, let the colored men obey all the laws of the united states, let them in all things conform to existing conditions, except the keeping apart of the races.

In the new city there is to be a good cotton factory employing twenty thousand spindles. The cotton grows all over the state most luxurisously, and therefore there is the raw material right at hand, and the railroad track right at the door, and the river Tennessee a very short distance. Then this is a fine climate for growing Cuban tobacco which makes a fine brand of cigars. Then there is a fine koalin on the tract and it is supposed to begin a pottery. Across one end of the tract there is a vein of brown hemitite ore; and it is in the vicinity near the coal fields. There is plenty of fine fire brick clay and timber, so that there is plenty of building material and every thing that can help to build up a city and make it self sustaing.

In a city composed entirely of colored people, and governed by colored people who are owners of all the factories and shops with the proper teaching they can place their goods in the open market and get equal prices with the whites. It is not in the markets of the world that the colored man has to fear competition, it is in the labor market at home. He has no chance side by side with the white man, but he has equal chance if he will go into competion in the markets.

It takes money to build cities and it was not proposed to make paupers of the colored men by presenting them with the city as a gift. As this is the very first venture of the kind it was proposed to bring together only the most progressive of the colored men. Those who had risen somewhat above their fellows, and who had the desire to rise still higher. A man who takes gifts always will expect gifts, and therefore the plans were made to help the colored people to help themselves. A sort of co-operative company has been formed. The English lady presents the city with ten thousand dollars towards paying for the land, and she made a gift of land for a school and church. The conditions of these gifts are that the colored men combine amonst themselves and build houses factories churches and schools, and that they keep this tract exclusively for colored people. No one enter the colony without paying for one share in the company. The money paid for shares is used exclusively for buying land building and improving the city. Any one paying for shares can either leave his money with the city and share in the profits of this money or they can take their moneys worth in lots. There is to be no speculating. Any colored man in any part of the united states can join the colony. The only persons excluded are criminals and persons of known bad character.

The movement has obtained a good start, and hundreds of inquiries are pouring in from all quarters. The very best element among the whites would gladly help the colored people and are watching the movement with the greatest interest. It is hoped that this small beginning will go on growing until the next generation will have forgotten there ever was any race prejudice in in the states.

No more beautiful site for a city could be found in America. There are over four hundred acres of the finest table land surrounded with mountains in the near landscape. The Tennessee river winds its silvery way through the valley and a splendid line of railroad runs through the entire tract Finest woods and groves, and rolling its crystal waters in the shady dell is a lovely lake surrounded by some magnificent cedars. The whole is softened and enriched by the finest climate in the world. It is never hot in summer, there is always a refreshing breeze. while it is never cold enough in winter to prevent work in the fields. Stock needs no shelter. With all these advantages it is expected that the colored men from distant states will come in and help make this the haven of rest for the colored race. If any of the colored men who read this have saved a few dollars here is a good field to invest it. Do not think that the poor men will be excluded. At present the city is building up and it takes money to do it, later, when the works are in better condition poor working men will be welcomed, but at present there is no opening except for those who can put in some enterprise. The poor will be shown a good example, and taught that the colored mans best friend is himself. Let a man keep out of debt and work steadily and he does not have to ask favors.

The city has been named Cedar Lake in honor of the beautiful cedars that fringe the lake. And here at Cedar Lake last week was held a notable gathering of earnest men, both among the colored and white men of the south. The meeting was to give help and encouragement to the city, many excellent speeches were made and much enthusiasm displayed. Mrs. L. K. Ray of New Decatur, Alabama, the English lady who formulated and begun the first city for Afro-Americans in the history of America made the following address:

ADDRESS BY MRS. RAY.

COLORED MEN OF THE SOUTH:—"I have been asked to make a statement to you today of why I have begun amonst the colored men of the south the plan of colonizing you in cities of your own—Perhaps to some it may seem a very wild and impracticable project, but if you will hear me patiently, I think I can show you why the time has come when it is imperative that the colored men should now take their places as a self reliant race, and cease to be merely hangers on of a different race to themselves, excepting in the color of your skins, you are the same as other nations. You have the same power of mental and physical development with the white races. when you are shown the way to develop that which is in you.

"In the far away distant past, when Shem, Ham and Japhet, the sons of Noah, had come from the ark, and were looking out upon the world wholly unpeopled, and were casting about to see in which part of the great earth each one should make their home. Ham committed a great sin. You are all aware that Ham the father of the Negro race for an act of filial disrespect was cursed by his father Noah. In those days a fathers curse was the curse of God. With the curse of his father ringing in his ears "Cursed be Ham and his seed forever" Ham went forth into the great burning desert of Africa. There he and his family became savages. With the burning sun and blistering sand his skin gradually assumed an ebon blackness. The curse took the form of punishment in a black skin and gradual decay of mental faculties.

"One lifetime after another the poor black man wandered on the burning plains of Africa learning nothing and gradually becoming more savage. This went on for several generations until it appeared that the curse of disobiedence and disrespect to parents was to be really punished by turning these black men into savage beasts.

"But Oh! my friends, in these latter days of christian teaching we have full assurance and faith that God never curses to all eternity. When he has punished enough, he always finds a way out. Three hundred years ago God found the way to make the beginning to lift the curse from the poor black man. God always works by human means, and cruel as it may seem to us now we can see when those Dutch slaves ships went to the coast of Africa and stole away these black men from their homes and brought them to the Gulf coast of America and sold them as slaves, it was the first lifting of the curse. It is a cruel thing to do but is was the first effort to bring the colored man back to civilization.

"Then from that time think the of 300 years of slavery in which their fathers suffered and toiled. Remember that three hundred years of toil and suffering as slaves was again raising the standard of the race. You were made to pass through the fiery furnace of suffering because it was Gods will. and out of pain and suffering alone could your race rise to higher civilization.

"'From storm and cloud, and doubt and fears,
Across the eternal sky must lower,
Before the glorious noon appears.'"

"Then when the sufferings of the race crying aloud to God and man, and the poor black man could suffering no more there went out a cry from a womans pen that shook the world. Harriet Beecher Stowe with her wonderful story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" opened the hearts of the civilized world to the horrors of slavery. Then came the final edict of Lincoln—The slaves shall be free—I need not dwell on the horrors of the war that followed, most of you remember it. But out of this fiery furnace the slave emerged a free man. Thank God the curse was fully lifted. He was free. Free in body and mind, with his intelect awakened and a hunger and thirst for knowledge.

"Now for the last thirty years you have been tossed hither and tither, you know that you are free men with all the rights of American citizens, but remember my friend you began life thirty years ago handicapped by those centuries of time when God's curse lay heavy uponyou, when you were year after year gropingyour way in tears and suffering.

"In thirty years of freedom you have shown that you are a capable race if you are given an opportunity. In such a young race it is only to be expected that there will be many different qualities of men, some fall away and do not go forward either in intellect of physical capacity. While others seem to have caught all that is best from these long generations of suffering and in their own persons and minds come forth very Goliaths. The wonderful progress the race has made under disadvantages shows that with opportunity you must rise vastly higher yet.

"Out of this chaotic mass that the ending of the slave war left, there have sprung a few, just a handful, of men with black faces but white souls. This handful are making heroic efforts to bring out the black man from his vice and ignorance into a higher civilization and are trying to break the trammels and slavery bound around their race.

"Booker T. Washington, (who is with

Continued on Sixth Page.

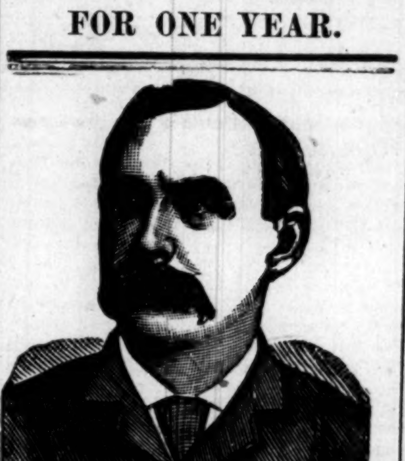
HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian HAIR RENEWER

Prevents the hair from falling out, and makes a new growth come in. You save what you have and get more. No gray hair.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL Thoroughly taught by reporters. Best standard system. Terms reasonable. Catalogue and first lesson free. JOHN G. HENDERSON, Principal, POTT'S SHORTHAND COLLEGE WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
Mention The Freeman.

—GO TO—
MRS. JANE WHITE'S,
FOR FIRST-CLASS
BOARD AND LODGING
21-MEAL TICKET FOR $2.75.
182 Muskingum St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Do Not Borrow
FROM YOUR NEIGHBORS BUT
SEND US $1.50
AND WE WILL SEND YOU;
THE FREEMAN
FOR ONE YEAR.



$1,000 REWARD.

DR. SHEA MARVELOUS MEDIUM.

Gives the names of dead and living friends tells who and when you will marry, also of business journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, health or anything you wish to know no matter what it is. He can call up your spirit friends and show them to you. Can make them rap all around the room. He asks no questions, don't ask you to write names for him. Don't try to pump you in any way, but tells you right off. He is thoroughly endorsed by leading spiritualists everywhere, received from them a gold medal and special license to practice his wonderful powers; credentials no one else can show, can give thousands of reference to both white and colored patrons. Twenty-five years' practice—seven in Brooklyn—will show you that he can do all he tells of. Can tell what business is best for you and where, how to win speedy marriage with the one you love. How to be successful in all your doings, in short, what is best to do, He succeeds when all others fail. Positive satisfaction or no pay. Call and see. You will find it lucky to consult this Christian gentleman. He has a medicine that will cure drunkenness, can be given patients not knowing it. Thousands through him are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSFUL

with all their undertakings, while those who neglect his advice are still laboring against poverty. Through his perfect knowledge of chemistry he can impart to you a secret that will overcome your enemies and win you friends. His aid and advice has often been solicted; the result has always been the securing of speedy and happy marriages and all your wishes. In love affairs he never fails. He has the secret of winning the affections of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism that in all large cities there are a class of men and women who claim powers they do not possess. They have neither gifts, credentials, nor references. Surely the colored people are not so wanting ing in sense as to throw their time and money away on such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. Chas. Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic Ave.; the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect and builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and Mr. Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton street, Brooklyn. All have known him for the past ten years. He gives a free test of his power to all. The doctor has practiced five years in New Orleans, St. Louis, Memphis, and Louisville; understands thoroughly the diseases, spells or influences the race is subject to. He has now and always had large patronage from them.

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING:

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This is to certify that I came to New York from Albany. I was a stranger in a strange city, out of work and out of money. I had no luck in anything I undertook. What to do I did not know. A friend advised me to go and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told me the cause of my troubles; he took me in and treated me as a brother. Through him I got a good position that very week. I had been to others; they took my money and did me no good. I bless the day I first met Dr. Shea. I would advise all in bad luck, sick or in trouble to go to him at once.
Sincerely, Albert Ayers,
2937 Atlantic Ave.

Brooklyn, Aug. 15, 1891.—This letter is to certify that my husband had gone away and had been absent two years. I mourned for him night and day. I gave him up as dead. Hearing of the wonderful things Dr. Shea was doing I resolved to consult him. He told me that my husband was alive and well and where he was; told me he would come home and when. To my joy all of it came true. He is home now. came back like one from the dead. I also wish to say that this month I lost $250. I am a poor woman and I was almost insane. I went to Dr. Shea and he told me I would find my money and to my intense joy I did find it as he told me. I thank God there is a man so gifted in our midst that can help people and tell them what to do.
Sincerely, Mrs. Barrett,
121-23rd Street.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

I wish to state that one of my parishoners was sick and in trouble for a long time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. No one seemed to under stand her case. She had several doctors, but none of them seemed to know what was the matter. None could do her any good. It was my duty as her pastor to call and see her. Hearing of the wonderful work being done by Dr. Shea the last few years, I thought I would call and see him myself, I found him a sympathetic gentleman. He gave me a wonderful test of his powers; told me to send him a look of patient's hair, which I did by her daughter. He told at one what was the matter and in a short time cured her sound and well. Her family had seemingly been under a cloud. Now all is changed. All are well and prosperous. I can truely and and heartily recommend Dr. Shea, to all those in sickness or distress of any kind, Rev. William Johnson, pastor Lebanon church, Brooklyn,

Dr. Shea can show thousands such as the above.

DR. SHEA

has been carefully educated in the Homoepathic and Electric Schools of Medicine. His success is wonderful in curing paralysis, Rheumatism, Asthma, Sore Eyes, Tumors, Cancers, Constipation, Ague, Dypepsia, Tape Worms, Liver Complaints, Deafness, Catarrh, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, Heart Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of Women and Children, Fits, Kidney Disease, and all strange mysterious diseases which others don't understand. All diseases, no matter what they be. Nothing but honorable treatment. He can and will honestly tell you if you can be cured. Has all new remedies and new success. Has an ample experience in public hospital and private clinics. No trifling with human life. Call at once. Do not delay. Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a registered physician. A new remedy for rheumatism just discovered not a linament. Hopeless cases and those that others cannot cure solicited to call. Fat folks thin, the childless made parents. All letters must contain $1.00, two stamps, age, lock of hair. Charges for medical treatment only. Closed Sundays. Mention this paper.
651 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

NOW! WHY?

WE ARE making Suits at $15.00 and upward. At $16.00 and $18.00 we now make Suits that up to this time have been $20,00 and $25.00.

FOR the reason that we are overstocked with certain lines of cloth, and these prices are made to reduce these lines rapidly.

☞We guarantee to keep all clothes made by us in repair for one year without charge.

Kahn Tailoring Co.,
22 and 24 East Washington Street.

Genuine Lager Beer

Beer made day before yesterday is unfit for the human stomach.

No "forcing process" can impart the ripeness and wholesome properties that time can give.

The Indianapolis Brewing Company's
BEER

Is the genuine lager beer, as it has lain six months.

All first-class saloons sell the beer of the . . . .

Indianapolis Brewing Co.

TRADE
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ut this out and send it to
COL. G. F. BOWLES,
Natchez, Miss.

1896. "BUSINESS, WEALTH AND RACE UNITY." 1897.
(BUSINESS CIRCULAR NO. 86.)
Supreme Board of Directors of the I. S. D. C.
—OFFICE OF THE I. S. D. C.—
MOST SUPREME
GRAND MASTER MERCHANT
172 SUMPTER STREET,
Brooklyn, New York. June 12, 1897.

To the Progressive Colored People of the United States, Greeting:

We wish to respectively announce to you that on February 12, 1896 (Lincoln's Birthday) a National Secret Society or order of Colored Merchants and buyers was duly organized, known as the

Invincible Sons and Daughters of Commerce.

The Members of the I. S. D. C. are pledged and duly sworn to purchase all their goods from

Colored Merchants and Shop Keepers,

When said merchants and shop keepers are members of the Order, also to start stores in locations where there are none kept or owned by colored people.

The Supreme Board of Stockholders Loans Lodges

MONEY TO START STORES,

YOU CANNOT BECOME NON-FINANCIAL AS IN THE OLD SOCIETIES. For every cent you put in your lodge you get a part of it back. The I. S. D. C., is NOT A DEATH BENEFIT SOCIETY, BUT ONE TO BENEFIT YOU WHILE YOU LIVE. not after death, although we bury our dead. We differ from the old societies. Their motto is: "We care for the sick and bury the dead."

We believe that the key to wealth is BUSINESS. We believe that the key to business is RACE UNITY. We believe that the key to the so-called Negro problem are BUSINESS, WEALTH and RACE UNITY. We believe that race unity along the avenues of Business and Commerce will open to us all the gateways to true and full fledged American citizenship and have, therefore organized the I, S. D. C., with the hope and belief that its membership will soon include every progressive colored man, woman and child in the United States.

215 surbordinate lodges, "Family Leagues," "Housewives and Daughters Circles," "State Boards of Directors," one Junior Merchant Club, (boys; two "Little Mother's Lodge," and one "Merchant's Commandery," uniformed rank; have been set apart in the following States. to wit: Texas, Alabama, Virginia, Delaware, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Mississippi, Illinois, Massachusetts and California, with all the rights, signs, grips, degrees, pass-words, etc., of the order of I. S. D. C.

OUR MOTTO:

"We care for the well and raise the living." You can belong to as many other societies or orders as you wish as the I. S D. C. does not conflict with any of them. You can be of any religious or political faith. You are obliged to eat and wear clothes, why not buy from yourself? Why not save half your earnings? The I. S. D. C. intends to keep within the order the thousands of dollars spent yearly for food and clothing and invest the profits of the same in paying real estate, stocks, government bonds, business, commerce, etc., by simply buying from its own branch stores.

For further information as to membership or applications for state jurisdiction, Boss Merchants Degree, Family Leagues, Uniform Degrees and Junior Merchants (boys) address (with two cent stamp) Augustus M. Hodges, 172 Sumpter street, Brooklyn N. Y.

N. B. As we mean business, no notice will be taken of letters without return postage.

Yours for race unity,
AUGUSTUS M. HODGES,
Most Supreme Grand Master Merchant.
FRANK FRY, Bivens, Tenn.,
Deputy Master Merchant.
GEORGE P. ISSACS, Brenbam, Tex.,
Supreme Senior Vice Merchant,
L. L. JACKSON, Hattiesburg, Miss.,
Supreme Junior Vice Merchant.
ATTEST: GEORGE A. CORPREW,
Most Supreme Grand Book-keeper.
MISS LUCY L. OWENS,
Supreme Senior Matron.

We greet the Spring with a full and complete stock—
the very choicest assortment of

Men's, Boy's and Children's Suits.

Men's Suits and Overcoats—Suits, $5.00 to $20.00; Overcoats, $6.00 to $20.00.
Our 4-button Sacks are beauties.

Confirmation Suits $6 and Upwards.

A GREAT LINE OF BICYCLE SUITS

From $4.00 to $12.00. Golf Pants of the latest novelties, in Cassimeres, Cheviots, Fancy Checks, Etc., Etc.

BOY'S KNEE PANTS SUITS.

These Suits were bought of Hipple, Tillard & Runk, of New York, at 60 cents on the dollar.

Mothers should not fail to see the bargains. $4.00 Suits at $2.68; $5.00 Suits at $3.38; $8.00 Suits at $5.38.

ORIGINAL - EAGLE,
5 and 7 West Washington Street.

'TWAS NOT TO BE!

OR

Cupid's Battle for Miscegenation.

An Up-to-date Romance Wherein the Arrows of the Little God of Love Often Missed their Marks.

Written for The Freeman by Augustus M. Hodges, (B. Square.)

Author of "Fred. Jackson's Vow," "Between Two Races," "Maid and Mistress," "Mr. John White, Jr.," "The Cedar Hill School," "Courtship by Proxy," "The Biography of Sarah Martin," "Robbing the Mail," "Judge Clifford's Daughter" (in press), "Marion Brown's Home," "B. Square's Bluster." "The Step-mother's Side of the Story," Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHAPTER IX.

Susan Green was born in Vineland, N. J. She was about the age of Margaret Brown—pretty, bright and intelligent, and could more than hold her own in a great conversation, still she was not educated, in fact she did not have even a common school education; she simply could read fairly and write poorly. She was crude intellectual gold; all she needed was to be refined through the crucible of a high school of the order of Hampton.

Brown saw this long before the incidents in the last chapter occurred. He was a devotee of intelligence, and worshipped at the shrine of intellectual superiority. Upon his third visit to Miss Green's house, he remarked in his frank, open way after a pointed conversation, in which he came out second best:

"Miss Green, you are too bright and too intelligent to spend your days in Vineland as a drudge or as the wife of some unworthy man who will not be your peer—(your peer, male or female, white or black, is not found in Vineland. You—"

"Mr. Brown, I hate flattery, and am greatly surprised to hear it from one I concluded was the picture of truth I—"

"It is not flattery, Miss Green, it is truth; you should get an education; so bright a mind as yours should not go to rust here in Vineland. How would you like to be a school teacher?"

"Ha! ha! ha! Why Mr. Brown, if this was not a dry town, I would think you had been drinking; as it is I think you are loosing your mind."

"I have not been drinking, neither am I loosing my mind. I can and will give you information whereby you can be a school teacher three years from this day."

"Pray, dear sir, give it."

Brown told her of the Hampton Institute, its aim and object, how to become a member, the cost and all the ins and outs thereto. He wrote her a letter to copy and send to Gen. Armstrong in which he made her say that having heard of the Hampton Normal school through one Charles Forrester Brown, who claimed to have graduated from its halls, she had become anxious to enter the institution with the hope that she would graduate with honor and become a useful elevator of her race.

The answer she received in three days told her that "Mr. Brown graduated with high honors from this school, and upon the strength of his recommendation we have placed your name upon the list of juniors for the coming term, subject to the enclosed printed terms, rules, and regulations." The result of which was that the following term found her a member of the junior class at dear old Hampton.

Miss Green, who had kept up a strictly friendly correspondence with Brown was at the head of the "middle class" about Christmas 1878, when Brown concluded to return South to live. He landed at Norfolk where he met the joker McFarland, who long before had discovered the trouble his jokes had made. He made a confession to Brown, having made a confession to Margaret in Wilmington, N. C., where she was visiting friends, and he passing through northward. Brown's anger began to reach high water mark, and McFarland used good judgment in leaving Norfolk at once for Boston. Brown at once sought the house of Margaret's grand mother where he learned that she was in Wilmington. He got her address in that city, and upon reaching South Mills the next day wrote two sheets of "fools cap" explaining the cause and the present situation. The "situation" was that he loved her still and wanted her to still marry him. In three days he received a reply which stated that his cruel letter had almost broken her heart, because it accused her of what she was not guilty; that it wounded her womanhood, as when it was received she was at Hampton attending a reunion, and several of the old girl school matas read the letter. She closed by saying she could forgive but not forget, and that she could never love him again or be his wife. Brown replied upon the receipt of the letter. He poured out the soul of the penitent lover. He told her that he still loved her; that he was sorry for the wrong he had done her; that it was not his fault; that he knew God had forgiven him and asked could she dare as a believer in Christ's teachings do less.

She replied that his cruel words were forgiven. He then asked her to take him back in her heart again as her own and hers only. She replied that she had almost made a vow to never marry. He replied in which he told her not to make the vow but to take him back as of yore, giving good logical reasons why he should not be blamed for the doings of the joker McFarland. Her reply was that they would talk it over when they met which would not be until the following summer, as she expected to stay in Wilmington all winter. He asked to call and see her; she said "no, its not convenient; wait until we meet in Norfolk; write me and I'll write you."

So they started a correspondence; he wrote ardent love letters; she cool friendly replies. Time recorded days, weeks, and months until one bright morn in May he received an invitation from the "Old Dominion Normal School Debating Club" of which he was an ex-officer to be present on Decoration Day at Hampton, at which time the club would give a public debate, at which the officers and members wanted him to preside. He was also at the same time informed that in the evening there would be one of the greatest social parties the teachers had ever permitted to take place. The same mail which brought this request and information, brought also a letter from Margaret in which she said she was at Hampton on a visit and intended to stay until after the June Commencement day. Brown at once wrote her, asking the pleasure of her company on the evening of May 30th. She wrote a long semi-love letter or at least a letter he concluded was a full-fledged love-letter in which she said "I'll see you that night." It was not long before, by the aid of his pen, that all Brown's South Mill, Norfolk and Hampton friends knew that the Browns had "made-up" and that Brown would lead the grand march at Hampton on the night of the 30th with Miss Maggie Brown reclining gracefully upon his arm. The 30th of May soon came, and Brown took the Mystic for Hampton. He presided over the debating club, during which time he carefully scanned the faces of all the ladies, both girls, visitors, graduates and teachers without meeting that of the one he expected to make his wife. At the evening social gathering in Virginia Hall, joy was unconfined, music and dancing were allowed for the first time in the history of Hampton. Only visitors and girl graduates were permitted to dance round dances. However, it was in the waltz that Brown expected to make himself seen and felt with Maggie on his arm. But just before the opening hour, Maggie was not there He asked for her and was told she was in her room. He sent word up that he wanted to see her. At last he got a reply that she would see him in a moment at the east door. She soon appeared at the east door of the dinning room in which the semi-ball was held dressed in a train of blue and looking prettier than ever. They met; all eyes were on them; he extended his hand quickly; she hers slowly; he grasped her hand warmly; she returned his grasp coldly. He remarked, "Maggie;" she "Mr. Brown." He looked surprised; she looked victorious. Then came a long silence which was broken by her asking:

"Did you wish to see me? What ever is your business speak quickly, for I have company for the night and do not want to miss this waltz."

"Why Maggie! I thought you wrote to me that I would have your company for the night, and that we would mend our old bridges?"

"You are mistaken, sir! I said I would see you; I know that was misleading; I intended it to be so, Charles Brown; I wanted all those who would be here to-night to see my revenge upon you for your cruel letter which turned my love to hate. What will a woman not do for the man she loves or against the man she hates? Mr. Brown, I hate you as deeply as I once loved you. Revenge is sweet Fare thee well, false creature!"

And in an instant she was away, gliding around the floor upon the arm of Jim Calloway an ex-Hampton student. She had formed an opinion that Brown had done her a wrong—had been false and woman-like she had used her craft to get revenge. Revenge is sweet!

"Revenge maintains her empire in the breast
Though every other feeling freeze to rest;
And sooner may the crew-deserted bark,
When tempests wildly rage and nights are dark
Admit a pilot; then may man obtain
Reason, when tossed upon her angry main."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A New Institution.

Crockett, Tex., Special.

The colored teachers of Houston county, Tex., met and organized the County Institute for the year. The Institute was called to order by the county judge, who delived an excellent address, which showed careful consideration and most profound thought. The Judge assured the teachers of his true and earnest fidelity to them in his social as well his official relations. After the address he called Prof. J. W. Williams to the chair and was excused. The Institute then proceeded to effect a permanent organization. The following officers were elected: Prof. J. N. Dodson, president; J. R. M. Lee, first vice-president; Mrs. D. L. W. Baker, second vice-president; Miss Maggie Taylor, secretary; Mrs. M. A. Tarves, Treasurer; and an executive committee consisting of some of the most active teachers of Houston county. Prof. Dodson took the chair and delivered an appropriate address. The executive committee made out a program for Saturday Oct. 30th, which consisted of instrumental and vocal music, papers upon the various works and necessities of an institute. The opening discussion was led by Mrs. Dr. L W. Baker; "How to make an Institute interesting," by Prof. G G. Wynne; discussion was led by Mrs. Julius Lacy and Prof. J. W. Patten. Dr. L. W. Baker then made an address. It was decided to hold a two day's session next month, and then decide for the future. We anticipate a successful institution, and most humbly solicit the co-operation of all active teachers.

Richmond Ins and Outs.

Richmond, Ind., Special.

John Clayborn has opened a fine barber shop at 21 S. Sixth street, and would be pleased to see all of his old customers. B. Lewis, who has been ill for three weeks, died on Tuesday, the 2d inst. James Jordan has returned from Oxford, O , where he was visiting. Those wishing to take The Freeman will find it at 21 S. Sixth street, E. D. McKay, agent. We will deliver it at your home every week for 5 cents per copy. Rev. Gaines held revival meetings for four weeks. Rev. Gaines' wife has been on the sick list. F. W. Dunbar has returned from Detroit, Mich. Richmond will be his home for the present. James Ferguson has removed from 25 S. Sixth street to 606 S. Sixth street. "Hot time in this old town to-night," was given under the auspices of J. L. Prince, by the Colored Troubadours' Fifty Stars, at G. A. R. hall the 10th inst. The ladies of Bethel church gave an entertainment for the benefit of the pastor, who has just arrived at his new post in Richmond. Mrs. Rosa Burden has returned home. Mrs. John Claborn, who has been ill with a tumor, is better. She expects to go to Dayton to have an operation performed. G. W. Artis, who has been sick with neuralgia, is better and able to work.

That Presidential Train.

There is a great deal of talk going around to the press about the Presidential train to be presented to President McKinley. The latest design is two separate cars, which when fastened together make one extra large car. This idea is the same as the C. H. & D. Ry.. company's "Michigan Flyer," on which the vestibules extend the full width of the car, and when the car is coupled together make one continuous train. Persons along the C. H. & D. Ry., who have not seen the "Michigan Flyer" will do well to inspect this train, as it is one of the handsomest in the West.

Palace Sleeping Cars

From Lake Michigan to the Potomac, a new line of Pullman Sleepers between, Chicago, Washington D. C. & Baltimore, via the "Queen City." Commencing January 24th., the C. H. & D. Ry. and Monon Route, in connection with the B. & C & B. & O. S. W. Railways, will operate a line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows: Leave Chicago, 2:45, a. m; Indianapolis, 7:55; a. m. Cinn, 12:05 noon. Arrive Washington, D. C., 6:47; a. m; Baltimore, 7:55 a m. Returuing the sleeper will leave Baltimore 11:00 a. m; Washington, D. C, 12:00 noon. Cincinnati, 3:30 a. m; Indianapolis, 7·00 a. m. Arrive Chicago 12:00 noon. The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

D. G Edwards,
Passenger Traffic Manager C. H. & D. Ry Co

BRYAN'S PAPER.

The Editor Again Restored to Health

Mr. George W. Hervey, editor of the Weekly Omaha World-Herald, is a perfect picture of health and looks more like the Hervey of other days. To see him now, one can hardly believe that he has been such a great sufferer. He writes of his failing health and recovery, in his characteristic way as follows:

"For several years I was troubled with indigestion so severe as to make it impossible to take more than two meals a day without intense suffering. I grew worse gradually until, July 1895, I was suddenly attacked with increased pain and soreness over the pit of my stomach and sharp pains in my right side which rapidly increased until I could scarcely get my breath. A physician was called for immediate relief and hypodermic injections of morphine were resorted to for relief. I was able to be out in about a week but had a second attack the following August, more intense than before. I was reduced from 156 to 134 lbs. in nine days and left wholly unable to take any nourishment. I lived on lime water and a very little milk for several days after. For one year I carried morphine pellets in my pockets ready for an emergency. All this time my stomach was sore and very sensitive. I discovered that what would agree with my stomach this week would probably not next week and that I was getting nearer and nearer to a final collapse. I consulted 3 of the best physicians in the state and two agreed fully as to my ailment but failed to give me relief. Having utterly failed to obtain relief, I finally made arrangements to go to Chicago to be treated when my little boy chanced to get a sample package of Dr. Kay's Renovator which he brought to me. I was induced to try it, not having the least faith in its virtues. I thought the sample relieved me and I purchased a 25 cent box. Before it was all used I had so improved that I was taking three meals a day, which I had not done for years. I then used one package of the large Dr. Kay's Renovator and one more of the small size. It is eight months since I commenced using Dr. Kay's Renovator and I now have no symptoms whatever of my old trouble. I have recommended it to many of my friends for stomach trouble and I think all have reported relief." Geo. W. Hervy, Omaha, Neb., Feb. 17, 1897. Dr. Kay's Renovator is sold by druggists or sent by mail for 25 cts. and $1. Booklet free Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb. Sold by H. C. Pomeroy, opp. post office.

Prominent Young People Wed.

Meridian, Miss., Special.

Charlie Sanders and Miss Lizzie Murdock, two prominent young people of this city, were married at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Jennie Beal, Thirty-sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, at 5:30 p. m. Oct. 31st, Rev. S. A. Rivers, pastor of New Hope Baptist church, officiating. The reception was at the residence of the groom's mother, Mrs. H. F. Howard. We extend congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Sanders. The Ministers and Deacons' Institute was in session at Union Baptist church Oct. 30th, closing its session Sunday, the 31st. At 11:30 a. m. Rev. S A. Rivers, pastor of New Hope Baptist church, preached a splendid sermon. His theme was "Blow the Trumpet," which was well demonstrated. Rev. J. T. Flinn, of the South Side, preached at 3 o'clock. All the churches had services Sunday morning the 31st ult. At the M. E. church on Twenty-sixth avenue, Rev. J. C. Hibbler, preached at 11 a. m. Rev C. L. Harris preached a splendid sermon at the Congregational church at 11 a. m. Rev. W. H. Coleman preached at the St. James A. M. E. church, West End, at 11 a. m. The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Willis Stokes is suffering from a severe accident. Rev. A. L. Goodwin, of Massadonia, Miss., has been appointed Missionary of the Meridian district. He was appointed by the Association recently. He expects to come to Meridian by the third Sunday in this month if the quarantine is removed. Mrs. Lizzie Jackson has been quite sick at her home on Fourteenth street and 28th avenue. Mrs. Emma Roberts has been visiting friends and relatives in Kemper the past few days. The rally at New Hope Baptist church was a success. They raised $150. The Jacob societies of Meridian will soon be among the leading societies of the city. The Freeman is the leading colored paper sold in Meridian. T. Murry, agent.

Has no Equal.

The service on the Queen & Crescent fast trains South. Through Pullman drawing room sleepers. Standard vestibuled day coaches (lavatories and smoking rooms.) Elegant cafe, parlor and observation cars. Twenty-four hours Cincinnati to Florida or to New Orleans. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, O.

To Suppress Mob Low.

The National Anti-Mob and Lynch Law Association, with headquarters in Springfield, O., has elected the following officers: National President, Wm. H. Dixon; National Secretary, Samuel E. Huffman; National Organizer, E. T. Butler. The organization is incorporated under the State laws of Ohio. It is proposed to establish branches of the association throughout the country for the purpose of discouraging mobs and to secure such legislation as will insure the suppression entirely of such practices. The office of the association is located at 503 Lagonda avenue, and for all information concerning the association should be addressed to the secretary at the above number.

Samuel E. Huffman,
Springfield, O.

A Noble Work.

From the Omaha Christian Advocate.

There is no one in Omaha or vicinity who has not heard of Mr. N. J. Smith, founder of Rescue Home. He has for a number of years, devoted a large share of his time to the work of rescuing the fallen, furnishing aid to those in distress and helping in every way possible those in trouble. He has been in poor health for several years, but all will be pleased to learn that his health is now much better and he is able to take active charge of the mission work, to which he now devotes his entire time.

On January 1st, 1897, he writes as follows: "I have been troubled for several years with a bad cough. I had lung chills and slight hemorrhage of the lungs and was threatened with consumption. My mother and two sisters have died with consumption. I expected the same fate; but I tried Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, prepared by Dr. B. J. Kay Medical Co., Omaha, Neb., and two 25c boxes have entirely cured me of my cough and soreness of my lungs. That tired, sleepy and drowsy feeling is all gone and my appetite is now good. I feel well and full of life. I can work night and day and do not feel tired, Praise the Lord for the help it has given me. I write this hoping if any read it who are similarly afflicted and have been unable to get help from any other sources that they will try this excellent remedy, which I believe to be the best cough medicine of which I have any knowledge."

N. J. Smith.
2540 S. Tenth St., Omaha, Neb.

A Magnificent Road.

It is a revelation to most people to know that such railway equipment exists south of the Ohio River as that of the Queen and Crescent Route. The block system; electric equipment, such as track signals, electric headlights, and crossing gongs; together with a perfectly lined, rock-ballasted roadbed, all provide for the swift and safe movement of passenger trains of the most luxurious pattern. The New Orleans and Florida Limited leaves Cincinnati over the Queen and Crescent Rout daily, on schedules which each year are made a little shorter, through scenery which is unsurpassed. W. C. Rinearson, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

A Modern Way To Stop a Cough As Tried by a Prominent Iowa Minister.

In a recent letter he says: "Many winters have I coughed all winter long. Twice have I been compelled to rest from my ministerial duties, for a period of several years. When I took cold in winter the coughing would be intense. Last fall I took cold about the 15th of October, and was sick with it for about a week and began what I supposed was a winter of coughing. My wife called my attention to Dr. Kay's Lung Balm, and after much persuasion on her part, and a free expression (of a not flattering character) about patent medicines, on my part. I concluded to try the Lung Balm. I felt at once that it touched a place in my malady that nothing else had ever done. I began to improve. I used about 5 boxes and can now preach without coughing. I keep it by me and if I take cold I use it. If I have a bronchial irritation after preaching I take Dr. Kay's Lung Balm. I can cheerfully say that the Lung Balm has been a great help to me. It has no bad effect upon the stomach. Respectfully yours, J. D. De Tar, Pastor M. E. Church, Spring Hill, Iowa, Des Moines Conference." Sold by H. C. Pomeroy opp. post office.

"I OWE MY LIFE TO DR. MILES' HEART CURE."

Mr. R. H. ELLIS, of Plaquemine, La., writes March 4, '97: "Two years ago I began being troubled with heart disease. Shortness of breath, pain in my left side and shoulder so bad I had to quit work. I am a barber by trade and at times I could not raise my left hand. My condition gradually grew worse. I could not sleep on my left side and the pains seemed more than I could bear. My physicians' medicines did me no good. It was killing me. While suffering awfully one day, God sent around one of Dr. Miles' distributers, and my dear mother brought the paper to my bed. I sent for a bottle of Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure and speedily improved. I used eight bottles and today am well and able to work. I owe my life to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and recommend it to all others."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle benefits or money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address,

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

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The Freeman $1.50

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Containing all the latest "good things" picked up here and there by our COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

If any one can give you "the latest," it is the drummer. Coursing the country over, and possessing a prodigious personal acquaintance amongst railroad conductors, hotel clerks, and salesmen, not to speak of his own brotherhood, he has special opportunities for the collection of rare anecdotes.

This collection of Humor is by one of the Funniest Drummers on the "road," and he has requested us not to publish his name, for various reasons. Imagine all the laughable stories told on the Road, to pass away the time, collected together and published in a large, handsome volume, illustrated with most funny engravings, and you will have a fair idea of the book. This book contains 112 pages. Humorous lithograph cover. Size 7 × 10 inches. Price 25 cts., post-paid.

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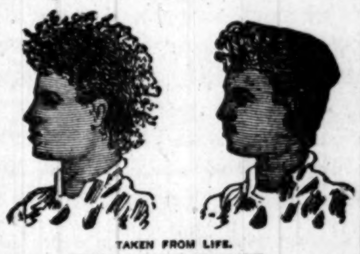

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BEFORE AND AFTER TREATMENT.

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DR. NICKENS' FEMALE TONIC is a sure and speedy cure for Diseases peculiar to women; such as Pains, Crampes Neuralgia of the Womb, Dyspepsia, Nervious Headache, Mental Depression, Heart Disease, Female Weakness and General Debility. Price 50c per bottle.

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No. 11, 7:00 p. m.	9:04 p. m.	1:45 a. m.
No. 7, 11:20 p. m.	1:30 a. m.	7:00 a. m.

No. 3, Ex. Sun. 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute

DAILY.

No. 15, daily 7:20 a. m. for Terre Haute.
No. 3, Ex. Sunday 4:00 p. m. for Terre Haute.

All trains carry first-class coaches. 12:40 Noon train has Parlor and Dining Cars for St. Louis. 11:20 p. m. train has local Sleeping Cars starting from Indianapolis for St. Louis and Evansville, open every night at 8:30. All trains enter the Union Passenger Station at Terre Haute and St. Louis.

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W. W. Richardson,
District Passenger Agt.
Indianapolis, Ind.

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All matter should be addressed to
THE FREEMAN,
Geo. L. Knox, Pub., Indianapolis, Ind.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1897.

THE COLORED MAN AND THE LATE ELECTION.

"The Republican party is the deck, all else is the sea."—Fred. Douglass.

The truth attested to the foregoing lines is being pressed home to those who had begun to dilute their Republicanism with a strain of political vagrancy. A spirit of prophecy doubtless pervaded the late lameted Douglass when he spoke the prophetic warning. The rudderless race, although always affirming that a guiding master hand was of no necessity, has begun to realize the vastness of the error. The result of the election of last week, from a political standpoint, is as important to the race as any happening of recent years. The late system of political explorations that had for its object the fishes and loaves idea above anything else, perhaps has received an effectual check—a wholesome antidote foreboding future good for the party. Leaders, jejune, the result of the last half dozen years, mistook freedom and individual liberty for license and political rapine, to whom every passing spasm was an irritant and a signal for an onslaught on the forces that be—these must right about, face. The late election has, in its upheaval, mown a vast crop of those nascent leaders, and their "occupation's gone." The passing of the "itching palm" is one of the very healthy signs of the times. A victory without this assistance is terrific, crushing—providential. The lesson taught by Senator Hanna is dramatically stern. Will the colored men of Ohio learn wisdom from experience, or will they stumble along in the dark? The attempt on Bushnell, the governor, was savagely vicious under the circumstances, which was supremely exasperating when it was known that miscarried justice was not the sole motive of the attack. The failure of a few leaders to secure official recognition vastly augmented an incident so common in many states as to attract only a passing notice. To coin silver out of the blood of the victim of the Urbana mob, was a new role, played by new Shylocks. Bushnell's attempt at placating and adjusting even to the verge of abject humility, was one of the pitiable things of the campaign. Man's humanity to man demanded his re-election and triumphant vindication of at least not being criminally active or passively criminal in the matter. The merciless onslaught made on the great hearted man by the disgruntled few, had its effect on the passions of many who saw only as they were bid to see. The re-election was essential out of respect to a man who exhausted his resources in endeavoring to repair sins of omission and commission if either—essential as a rebuke to that ultra destructive element that was rapidly obtaining in politics, that was willing to sacrifice the whole political fabric to serve the abnormal development of the ego. Thus in Ohio a political tragedy has been averted and the race is saved against itself. Not Bushnell alone was marked for slaughter, but behind him stood Hanna. Even to McKinley himself was directed the malicious rage, due simply to the lack of political preferment. The mask has been torn away by the people of Ohio who knew the difference between justice and persecution. For those who fall away from the ranks in response to the honied tones of the smooth tongued despoilers, many stepped in and rapidly filled their places. And where a few days ago sat defiant hope, there sits pale ashened chagrin, chafing over the escape of the "prey." And yet this is Ohio with her vast privileges and opportunities. Maryland, as a rule, classed with the Democracy, but more recently converted to Republicanism, reproduced the scene enacted in Ohio. Here was the same restlessness displayed concerning the lack of political patronage. In this case there was no subterfuge; simply a bold demand for a better distribution of rewards as they saw it, or political death. The result is startling to those who were highwaymen to the party, for in much likelihood neither political death or a more hasty distribution of party usufruct will follow. It seems a travesty that while the party was trying to unhorse Gormanism, that an element of the Negro contingent was bent on intrenching it more securely than before. Gormanism, for some reason, has been a synonym for political bargaining. It was by such means that the Senator from Maryland erected an immense fortune from an invisible occupation. The pedestal of politics alone—abstract politics is flimsy for such an immense financial superstructure—but there it is, and we are informed that his enforced absence from Washington is deplored, which means simply the regret of the absence of his bounteous hand, which, in other words, endorses the money getting idea as the open sesame to the whole gaunt of possibilities. But Gorman is defeated and it is hoped that Maryland may send a man to the Senate who, if not so generous of purse, will be able to point out a visible means of support beyond politics merely. The Republicans need not feel ashamed of their defeat in New York, for Tammany, like a jaded wench, rejoices alone over the result of its late exploits. Croker may claim that the way to win is through opposition of the newspapers—hence public opinion. If New York can stand Crokerism it ought not concern the remaining world. But however, the victory of Tammany will serve as a political scavenger the country over. The condemnation of the iniquitous methods of that institution is universal; so much so that other cities are on the qui vive, and will see to it that no blistering sore of that description rise in their midst with its blasting influences. Greater New York is ashamed at her scandalous action on the occasion of her debut, when she should have acted as becomes the model city of the western hemisphere and the pride of two hemispheres. It was expected that New York, so miraculously augmented, should set the pace, but the unexpected has happened, and if Crokism is not painted blacker than it is, New York has a tremendous load to wag, for self confessed political buccaneers sits enthroned in the fair metropolis, the renaissance of the thousand tenacled octopus enveloping everything in its relentless coils. The colored man will find small room to boast in any of these states where the revolutionary spirit was so rife. Indemonstrable good to the Republican party will certainly be the result arising from these elections.

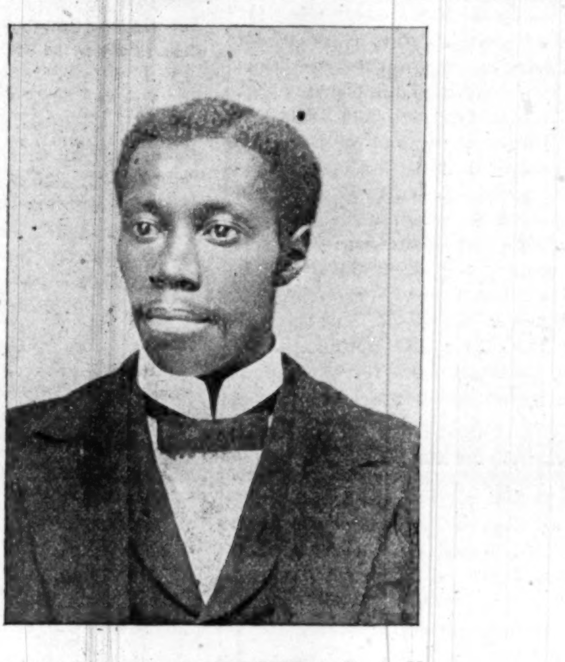
The U. S. Army is making an effort to obtain a better class of colored men than heretofore. With the termination of Indian wars, and the concentration of regiments near the large cities, the soldier's life in garrison is one of comfort and leisure. Many of our ambitious young men, especially clerks, tradesmen, etc., could not do better than enter the service.

It is a pity that the meeting of the legislature is so far in the distance. We would like to see what kind of hand the pure and simple Democracy will play in the colored man's interest. Love is not always measured in dollars and cents.

A SYMPTOM OF PROGRESS.

Our valued contemporary, The Freeman, of Indianapolis, observes that the "unrest noticeable among the Negroes in politics, religion and society is of an alarming nature." And this, too, our contemporary maintains "while the Negro is receiving more political recognition than ever before, yet at the same time he grows more clamorous." Now, while we fully agree with The Freeman in what it says with respect to the fact of the "unrest noticeable among the Negroes in politics, religion and society," we do not agree with it that such a condition was of an "alarming nature." It is a symptom of emancipation and progress, and we hail it with joy. It is a good sign that the Negro is not so easily satisfied. The Negro is gradually being emancipated as the result of many contributing forces, from the old slavish and servile notion of supreme satisfaction with the merest toleration. As he recovers more and more, in the very best sense of the word, his manhood, his conception of men and things is correspondingly elevated. In the providence of the Allwise Father the various up-heavels and seemingly adverse surroundings which hamper the Negro, furnish the necessary opportunity for resistance on his part, and thereby an expansion and enervation of the various faculties. Yes, this "unrest noticeable among Negroes" is a most hopeful and encouraging sign. It means that he is not sleeping the sleep of death, but is vigorous and abounding in life. Whatever may be the consequent changes of the great social upheavel, of one thing we may feel sure, and that is the Negro is going to keep up with the procession.—Baltimore Afro-American.

The Afro-American, of Baltimore, takes exception to the expression "of an alarming nature." We certainly insist on the use of the expression as none too strong And the unrest noticeable in religious circles could hardly be charged up to progress. A departure from the excepted theories of a faith, is not a progress in that faith. Yet it is a progress of thought that stands astounded at the religious practices of a country that draw such sharp lines among its devotees. Nor can it be said from a religious standpoint that it is what the colored church hopes for. If the progress of thought continues at the same pace in the future as in the past, the separate church will be dismantled with the separate school; then how about the colored man? It is this that The Freeman is pointing out. Schools are institutions very much unlike the church. Schools will be maintained; how about the church? Irreverence is rapidly cropping in religion; he can observe this who will. These are facts that ten thousand preachers thunder weekly to their audiences. Are the symptoms healthy signs? It is the progresss of thought! The morals of the people are not toning up, at least keeping pace with the past, due, doubtless, to the inverted industrial system and the complement of resignation, fate; but why admit this simply? Something should be said or done to reassure the people that in the end all will be well. If the colored man was the only spectator of his conduct, the deceived world would be none the wiser. But his laxity in the things enumerated are being witnessed by the thousands of others who note the slightest departure from the cardinal virtues as a race and build an opinion accordingly. The school is a very dangerous institution for a race so hampered and circumscribed. The South realized that years ago, and the North is just discovering it. We say again it is the school unaccompanied by chances to embark in the industrial world that is working havoc. And as there are no signs of a proper adjustment of affairs the condition is truly alarming.



REV. CHAUNCEY I. WITHROW, A. B., A. M.,
Pastor Randolph Street M. E. Church, Lexington, Va. See Sketch 1st Page.

THE NEGRO AND AGRICULTURE.

The Negro, like all other races, is to rise to eminence and wealth through ownership and proper cultivation of the soil.—Booker T. Washington.

The above expression by Washington is one of the recognized general principles of economics. While the expression is apt enough for certain conditions, it can not be applied according to the Washingtonian theory. Right here it may be said that his theory in this matter has reached the danger line. And right here it may be said the great work of Mr. Washington is not to be decried. No one will attempt to say that the soil, the tilling of the soil was not man's first occupation, along with the herding of his flocks. But this was the primitive man who lived in the primitive times, and the proposition as laid down holds good as evidenced through all time. Not alone for the primitive man is the injunction, "till the earth," for the same applies to men in any stage of civilization who cast their lot in an undeveloped country. The success of society demands that some kind of equitable partitioning of the land, and the sustenance of man demands the tilling of the same. The people of Jamestown, Va., or of Plymouth, Mass., recognized that principle or were forced to see it from necessity. In this case the land only was primitive, and had the occupants been primitive and remained so, refusing to till the soil, they would have been as the Indians, accumulating no wealth and building no cities. In all this there is no issue with the theory. But when it is applied to a people, admittedly primitive, for the sake of argument, thrown amid the highest forms of civilization, it is not supposed that, that class can ever go back to any point or situation where the conditions can exist, viz: primitive people and a primitive country, or a primitive country and a people of any degree of civilization. The idea is un-American in itself, as it sets aside the first efforts of the pioneers as if in no way related to the part of the people known as Negroes. It is the same as if in the scheme of redemption the Christ had died in such a manner as to shut out a portion of the people from the benefits. The cultivation of the soil as taught by agriculturist is right and proper, but it cannot in the Washingtonian sense at this stage of the country's development become again, for any people, their first step towards worth, unless vast unsettled portions are settled on for that purpose. Farming is no more nor less than an occupation now; a means to an end as can be said of any occupation. It is simply an incident and it is of no further importance than mining, manufacturing or commerce, except as prejudices among the people forbid certain portions of the people from engaging in such occupations And in general principles the prejudices that prevail are not taken in consideration; therefore, it is no more proper then to assume that the poor blacks must seek any other method to wealth and affluence other than that being pursued by the poor whites. The Washingtonian theory on this point would destroy the idea, a fiction it is true, that the people are one. It would demolish the order of things and set up a Negro "Kingdom." As before stated, agriculture is an incident at this stage of development. It does not mean more for one man than for another, farther than the lines of prejudice compels it. Prejudices are not entertained in principles, therefore the theory that the pursuit of agriculture is a necessity for the accumulation of wealth beyond other pursuits in countries that have outgrown the primitive stage, is erroneous. If it may be inferred that owing to the small outlay necessary to embark in one business as against another, farming for instance, requiring less capital; and should it be held that on account of this, farming is the key to the situation, it must not be charged up to the numerical lack of other enterprises, for they are plentiful enough. The mines, factories and stores are gateways that lead up to wealth quite as rapidly as agriculture. Therefore, agriculture is a means to wealth to colored men, it is so not on account of the general principle, but because it is a field where contact is not so ready and the product is indistinguishable.

The happiest trio in Ohio—M. A. Hanna, Asa Bushnell, Geo. A Myers

---

Ralph Tyler and his Vindicator, is happy enough. It accomplished the purpose of its creation. What next?

H. C. Smith, it appears, has fought himself out of the ring. The Hon. Smith should have pursued other tactics.

Greater New York has shown how small it can be. It should bury its head in sack cloth and ashes for four years.

The Freeman and its many readers would like to hear from "our" ticket that was up or supposed to be up in Ohio.

Marcus A. Hanna, Senator from Ohio, will succeed himself in the Senate. The success of Hanna is very fitting. The only charge against him is his successes.

Henry Watterson says he is sick and tired of that article known as Kentucky Democracy. Mr. Watterson has been known to possess a robust political constitution, and if he weak- the Kentucky brand must be extremely nauseating.

It is now said that the whites in the vicinity of the proposed Negro cotton mill in South Carolina have threatened to burn it, owing to the intention of the managers, who are Negroes, to employ Negro laborers. This, if true, is serious, showing up the white people in a position hardly thought to be probable for them to assume.

After....
Taking

a course of Ayer's Pills the system is set in good working order and a man begins to feel that life is worth living. He who has become the gradual prey of constipation, does not realize the friction under which he labors, until the burden is lifted from him. Then his mountains sink into mole-hills, his moroseness gives place to jollity, he is a happy man again. If life does not seem worth living to you, you may take a very different view of it after taking

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

The Atlanta Journal, of Atlanta, devotes considerable space in its issue of the 23d ult., to the new department to Booker T. Washington's famous institution at Tuskegee, Ala. The department is to be known as the Agricultural department. On the formal opening, Nov 11th, Mr Washington was ably assisted by the Secretary of Agriculture himself.

Cæsar A. A. Taylor, of Ocala, Fla., sent a message of condolence to H. C. Smith, of Ohio. Mr Smith in turn sent it to The Freeman. Mr. Taylor in his message is still "argufying" on the Uubana incident. He holds Bushnell to strict account for that unfortunate affair. Mr. Taylor, the war is over. It is very likely that Bushnell and Smith will be chummie enough ere long.

The appointment of colored men to Federal positions by McKinley as in progress is highly satisfactory. There are a number of states that have not been reached, but the tendency of the administration is towards them. It will be only a matter of time when Indiana is cared for. Even in this matter the blame in no wise rests upon the administration. Some of these bright mornings Indiana will wake up and find itself in it.

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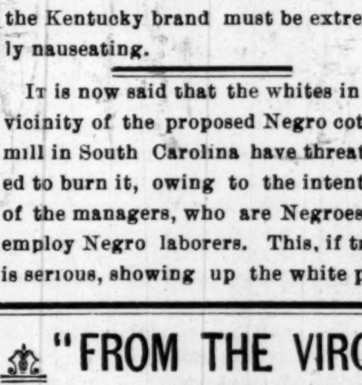

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ON THE ROAD.

"BIG SENSATION"—Grand Rapids, Mich., Nov. 8-10; Toledo, O., 11-13.

BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS—Bay City, Mich., Nov 11; East Saginaw, 12; Lansing, 13.

CANADIAN JUBILEE SINGERS AND IMPERIAL ORCHESTRA—Middletown, Conn., Nov. 12; Hartford, 13; S. Manchester, 15; N. Manchester, 16; Burnside, 17; Rockville, 18; Willimantic, 19; Norwich, 20.

FISK UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (Loudin's)—Enroute through Great Britain.

ISHAM'S "ORIENTAL AMERICA"—Enroute through Great Britain.

ISHAM'S "OCTOROONS."—Lynn, Mass., Nov. 11-13.

LEW JOHNSON'S "UNCLE TOM CABIN"—Virginia City, Nev., Nov. 15, Reno 16, Carson City 17; Woodland, Cal., 18-19.

MAHARA'S MINSTRELS—Cincinnati, O., Nov. 8-12.

McADOO'S VAUDEVILLES—Enroute through South Africa.

RICHARDS & PRINGLE'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 9; Florence, S. C. 10; Sumpter, 11; Chesterton, 12; Columbia, 13.

"SOUTH BEFORE THE WAR"—Seattle, Wash., Nov. 8-13.

"TRIP TO COONTOWN"—Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8-13.

WASHBURN'S MINSTRELS—Connellsville, W. Va., Nov. 10; Mt. Pleasant, 11; Greensburg, 12; Altoona, Pa., 13.

[We desire weekly information as to dates, etc., of Afro American professionals which will be published gratis, address JAY H. JAX, care The Freeman.]

The Nicholson Hotel, 18½ Indiana Avenue, is the best house in the city. Special rates to the profession. Within two squares of all theatres. Give them a trial when playing Indianapolis.

EDWARD ROGERS,
Of Indianapolis, Author of "Black Sheep."

* * *

Dan Palmer has joined McCabe's "Black Trilby" company.

* * *

Frank Hillman is master of properties with Washburn's Minstrels.

* * *

Mahara's Minstrels are playing to excellent business in Cincinnati, this week

* * *

Gussie L. Davis' latest composition is entitled: "Once in a While I See Her."

* * *

The Windom Quintette were on the bill at Hopkin's Theatre, Chicago, last week.

* * *

Harry Brown, crayon artist, was at White's London Musee, Chicago, last week.

* * *

Johnson and Dean, are with Sam Devere's Own Co., this week in Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

There is a letter at this office for James White, late of Richards & Pringle's Georgias.

* * *

Slayton's Concert Company drew a large and appreciative audience at Dayton, O., Oct. 25.

* * *

Etta Gross, last season with "Darkest America," is with Sorrell & Gibson's Minstrels, this season.

* * *

Hillman and Perrin, musical artists, joined Al. G. Field's Negro Minstrels, at Lacrosse, Wis., Nov. 2, for the rest of the season.

* * *

Eugene Hillman, of Hillman and Perrin, and Jennie Robertson, were married Oct. 23, in the Holy Trinity church, New York City.

* * *

The Eldridges, in a comedy sketch, were among the best liked on the program at Proctor's Theatre, New York City, last week.

* * *

Williams and Walker are now filling a twenty weeks engagement with Hyde's Comedians, this week at the New Park Theatre, Indianapolis.

* * *

Billy and Madrid Jackson, sketch artists, are on the Castle-Hopkins circuit. They were at the Olympic Theatre, Chicago, last week.

* * *

Lew Johnson's Uncle Tom Cabin company was greeted with a packed house at Carson, Nev., Oct. 27. The familiar old piece was presented in an excellent manner.

* * *

A colored soprano singer, elocutionist, pianist or organist. First-class people on string instruments—man and wife will do—are wanted. Address P. O. Box 407, Carmi, Ill.

* * *

Theodore Drury, the gifted baritone soloist, assisted by Mme. Desseria Plato, prima donna, appeared in Bethel A. M. E. Church, New York City, Nov. 11, to a large and well pleased audience.

* * *

The Gondolier Mandolin Club, of Topeka, Kan., will shortly start on an extended tour of the West. They are under the direction of L. Vernon Grey, the clever young mandolin soloist.

* * *

Mrs. Lillian Campbell, the fat woman, and son Oscar, a snake charmer, are touring Wales, Scotland, and a part of Ireland with the International Vaudeville company, under the direction of Count Orloff and Jas. Norman.

* * *

During the engagement of "Who is Who" at New Orleans, last week, Goggin & Davis, acrobats, last season with the Black Patti Troubadours, received special praise from the large audiences and the local press, for their work.

* * *

Al. and Mamie Anderson, the "Black Mascots," made their first appearance at Hammerstien's Olympia, Nov. 1, and proved to be clever entertainers. They open on the Castle-Hopkins circuit for ten weeks, commencing at Pittsburg, Pa., in January 1898.

* * *

Wall and his Four Hundred opened their season Nov. 8, at Norwich, N. Y., with the following roster: J. Turner Wall, manager; Chas. W. Pell, treasurer; Burt Williams, Billy Mack, Howard McClaim, Mabel Wall, Anna Vaughn, Willie McClaim, Pinkie Williams, the Rose Family, consisting of Mme. Elma Rose, Master Louie, Mabel, Myrtle and Hazel, Edw. Moore and a band of nine pieces.

* * *

Edw. Rogers, an Indianapolis boy, has written a beautiful song, entitled: "The Black Sheep," arranged by Doles. It will certainly become very popular; tells a beautiful and pathetic story; music catchy, easy and well suited. Send this notice and 5 two-cent stamps for sample copy (½ price to introduce.) "My Sweethart of Years Ago," or "Ringlets," same price. Address Isaac Doles, publisher, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Five O'clock Tea.

Jacksonville, Ill., Special.

The "white" K. T., held their grand session in the city last week, on Thursday eve last, they gave a grand street parade, in which the McKinley band was engaged and executed some very fine music, after the parade, the band marched to the Odd Fellows Hall, where a grand promonade was given by Prof. Wm. Barnett, mang'r of the band. Mrs. Julia Coen, who has been suffering with malaria is out again. Mr. and Mrs. D. Wheeler, of N. Prairie St. gave a five o'clock tea, in honor of the officers and members of the O. F. Sunday evening, assisted by Mrs. Chas. Berry, the eve was pleasantly spent, music debating and recitation being in the order of entertaining, refreshments were served at five o'clock. Mrs. Mattie Bowman—Berry, is the only member in Jacksonville Ill., holding a certificate that certifies her as a member of the Frederick Douglass Normal and Industrial Training School. Located at Manassa, Va., charted, Oct., 6th 1893. Mr. Nute Mosely, the colored blacksmith is doing good work in his line of business. The Baptist choir rendered some fine selections last Sunday, Rev. Dewitt filled the pulpit and a large congregation was present.

The Freeman can be had at 211½ S. Sandy St. ever Saturday.

Gleanings From The North.

Detroit, Mich., Special.

Rev. W. W. Clark pastor of Ebenezer church returned with his family from Terra Haute, Ind., Saturday and spoke to an appeciative congregation Sunday mornining and evening. James S. Hayes is the popular proprietor of the tonsorial parlor at the corner of Monroe and Bruch sts. The ball and cake walk given by the Jolly 4 social club Nov. 11th was a grand affair. The young ladies of Ebenezer church, will give a first class concert, Thanksgiving, the ladies who have the affair in charge propose to give the people a musical and literary treat. RobertH Warner who came to Detroit 42 years ago from Richmond Va., died Nov. 3rd., 77 yrs. of age, he was a prominent man being a successful brick mason and a contractor, and a devout member of the 2nd Baptist church from which the funeral services were held at 12:30 p. m. Hear the special song service at Ebenezer church to-morrow. Mr. Jas. S. Moore one of the old Detroit boys after an absense of two years has returned from St. Paul, he brings with him his bride. The big 40 Minstrel and Specialty will play at Polonia Hall Nov. 27 and 28th. John Lenox, Thomas Anderson and Sam Blackburn open for engagements. The Hotel Cadillac Waiters will entertain their friends with an oyster supper and ball at Clawsons Hall Nov., 25th, it will be a strictly 400 affair. The little son of Rev. Clark who has been ill is improving. Mr. James Kidd is lying dangerously ill at his residence at 15 Superior St. When you want to find out the grand thing going on among the colord people, call on J. S. Moore at 1039 St. Aubin Ave and get The Freeman. Phillip Branch, carpenter and joiner at 257 Adelaide St. is prepared to do first class work on short notice. The Cinch social club is preparing to entertain. The managers of this affair are all excellent gentlemen which bespeaks success in full. Mrs. L. White is the genial proprietress of the White Hotel and cafe, at 256 Beaubien St. Call at the Champlain Cafe when you are feeling blue and Jerome will fix you all O. K. R. J. Willis, attorney at law and notary public has his office at 22 Walker block. Hotel Doston offers special rates to theatrical parties and first class accommodations. Brush and McComb St. Mr. Ed. Bings has been quite sick but is improving. Miss B. Good is lying quite ill at her home on Antonia St. Mrs. Fannie Dennis has just returned home from a visit to the rural district. Mr. J. S. Moore the excellent tenor singer has been secured as choristor at A. M. E. church on Erskine St. which means first class music, with an eminent divine, Rev. W. Clark in the pulpit.

Shelbyville Gleanings.

Shelbyville, Tenn., Special.

The entertainment given by the young people's choir at the Baptist church was a success. They have ordered new songs books. Mrs. T. Allen is having her house remodeled. It presents a fine appearance. The Queen Esther Court gave a delightful entertainment at Thompson's Hall last week. Your correspondents company was sick. Mr. Frank Barrett is corporation boss and he performed his duties to the satifaction of all concerned. Prof. McAdams took the pupils of his room out chestnutting last Saturday, they report a delightful time, they were accompained by Miss Maggie Davis and her Sunday school class. Mrs. Terry Arnold died last week. Mrs. Callie Hall has closed her school. Mrs. John A. Logan of Quincy Ill., a traveling evangelist was in town last week, she is known as "the western cyclone." Rev. B. A. J. Nixon has been returned as pastor of the A. M. E. church and principal of the Turner school. The acquaintances of Rev. Hill note with pleasure that he was made presiding elder at the annual conference. It is an honor worthily bestowed. Elder Hill is an honest upright man. C. H. Donnel rides his wheel with ease. Mr. N. B. Norton made a grand success of his farming enterprise this year. He will enter the Teacher's Retreat at the opening and promises a good delegation from his section.

News from the Celery City.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Special.

Mrs. George Letts is on the sick list. Miss Canon will leave this week for her home in Cincinnati, O. Charles Bell returned to his home in Cassopolis last week. Nillman Bradley, of Decator, was in the city on business. While here he was the guest of F. M. Hill and family. A. M. Stewart, of Calvey, Mich., has been the guest of his uncles, Messrs. Cyrus and Charles Stewart. Mrs. Minnie Jackson is in South Bend, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Hill entertained Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Richards at lunch Sunday evening. The A. M. E. church which is being repaired, is moving along nicely and meeting with great success. The ladies of the church met at the parsonage last Wednesday evening for the purpose of organizing clubs to assist in raising means for the purpose of repairing the church. The first club organized was the "Busy Bee Workers," Mrs. R. Richards, chairman. The second club organized was the "Willing workers," Miss Frances Bishop, chairman.

After Eight Years.

South Bend, Ind., Special.

Eght years ago a man and wife seperated in our town the man went his way, and the woman hers, two years ago the man was converted and baptized into the church, he then began to seek his wife, she often refused to live with him, but two weeks ago the wife was converted, and now the husband wife and one daughter, a girl 15 years are living together a happy family, they are now members of Mount Zion Baptist church this city. The A. M. E. church fair is going on this week and next.. The Ladies of the Baptist church will serve dinner Thanksgiving at the church from 12 until 5 p. m., and the Odd Fellows Lodge No. 3197, at night. Mrs. Harry Miller, has returned home from the west where she has been visiting her mother-in-law at Burlington, Iowa. Mr. Beney Higgens, has moved to Grant St. Mr. Henry Moore, let his passion get the best of him and the result is that he has to pay $20 for carrying a concealed weapon in Mishawaka. Mr. Willie Franklin and others went to Niles the 4th to a dance, but Mr. Franklin will not return for sixty days. Another police officer, Mr Stickley narrowly escaped death Friday night, after making the arrest of two men who were trying to rob the Hon. George Ford's residence, Washington and Scott St. He had the men one on each side of him until they came to a dark place one of the robbers hit him, leaving him for dead while the made good their escape. Mr. Jesse Outling got his hand very badly hurt Saturday morning. Miss Agnes Beem is learning the dressmaking trade at the Dimond dress making school, City Hall. Mr. G. O. Curtis has returned from Michigan, where he has been hunting ducks, he reports a pleasant time and plenty of game. Mrs. M. Smith has returned from Battle Creek Mich., where she has been visiting friends. Mr. W. C. Scott and family gave a dance at Niles on the 4th of Nov. Mrs. J. Chavis the wife of Mr. Jacob Chavis, is very low at their home 1529 Baker St. Mr. Willey Bradley the nephew of Mr. Lee Walden is very sick. The new post office is near completion as well as the court house. Read The Freeman for news and keep abreast with the times.

WANTED:
For U. S. Army. Able bodied, unmarried colored men, of good character and temperate habits, between ages of 21 and 30, who can read and write. Experienced Printers, Mechanics, Clerks desired at once, for 24th Infantry. For information, apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 North Illinois St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Died at a Ripe Old Age.

Columbus, O., Special.

John T. Ward, one of the oldest citizens of this city was buried from the Second Baptist church the 7th. He was a clerk in Zeller's grocery twenty-five years ago, and an active worker in the underground railroad. He was 77 years old. Robert Henry has entered the matrimonial field. Miss Grace Simpson was called home by the death of her grandmother at Athens who was said to be 104 years old. Mrs. Col. Paul Young is the possessor of a fine silk comfort which it took two years to complete. The Relief Corps of Reynoldsburg presented it to the most popular lady in the organization of this department, and it fell to her. Miss Ethel, daughter of John Johnson, of Galloway avenue was buried from the Second A. M. E. church on the 6th, aged 12 years. Mrs. A. Banks of Sellsville, is on the sick list. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes are on the sick list. A party was given at Miss Nettie Roberts of LaSalle street. Among the many present were S. Chores, Tom Powell, A. Born and C. Shatery, Misses Katie Kelly, Birdie Lewis, Anna Bell and Emma Howell. Smokey Hobb, who defended himself against the charge of shooting with intent to kill on the plea of self-defense, was bonnd over to court under $400 bond. By the recent election of the local ticket we will lose two repsentatives in the court house—Butler Taylor in the rcorder's office, and Valentine Irwin of the labor gang at the building. Hotel Triplett arrivals: G. Vane London, Eng.; Wm. Stewart and wife, Toledo; E. M. Gray, Col. S. Gilbert, New York; H. Holden and wife and Chas. Morgan, Troy.

News and Notes.

Keokuk, Ia., Special.

Tuesday evening, Nov. 2 marked the close of state and county election which passed off very quietly. John Hoskins, the only colored candidate on the ticket was elected township trustee, and the public is satisfied that the township affairs will be well cared for. Invitations are out, announcing the wedding of Miss Margaret Brown, one of Keokuk's charming young ladies. Mrs. W. E. Steele, who has been quite ill is improving. Rev. Muse, pastor of the Seventh Street Baptist church, is doing much toward clearing up the heavy cloud that has shrouded that church for some time. Under his leadership a spirit of conquest has been instilled in the minds of the people and they are now determined to press the battle to the gates. Quarterly meeting services were held last Sunday. Miss Sadie Benthan, an efficient school teacher, is at home this winter, attending the Keokuk Business College. C. D. Martin, who is attending the Keokuk Medical College gives promise of becoming a able physician. The Taborian Knights and Daughters are happy to congratulate Sir C. H. Brooks, W. G. M., and family upon their return to Keokuk. William Martin departed the 6th for Macon City, Mo., where he will enter college.

Cupids Darts, Notes.

Mineola, Texas., Special.

In this locality the people seem to be interested in little else than crop gathering at present. While this is natural in a farming community, yet the prices received for cotton and other farm produce, are such as will leave nearly every farmer in debt. Very few colored people here are even trying to buy homes, although the price of land is probially low, and the few who have attempted to purchase during the last eight or ten years have in nearly every instance failed to pay for it. To the writer at least it seems that the outlook for the colored people of this section of the country is gloomier than it has been for years owing as much to their own thoughtless, shriftless way of doing business, as anything else. The city colored school opened on the 25th of Oct., with one hundred in attendance. Prof. R. Jones is still principal and Miss Ida A. Jones assistant. The healthiest sentiment prevails and thorough rapid progress is being made in all the grades. Cupid has again drawn the bow and it is said three couples will fall victims to his fatal arrow this week at the A. M. E. church. The Freeman is fast becoming the favorite among the colored people here.

The Arian Music Society.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Special.

The Arion Music Society, Prof. W. H. Singleton, Pres., Prof. J.C. Wallace, music director, Miss I. M. Brown, pianist, and Mrs. W. B. Kennedy, assistant pianist, is a new addition to the Chattanooga society. Rev. B. J. Jones, has returned from Atlanta, where he has been attending the A. M. E. Zion Conference. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Parker are back from Chicago, Mr. Parker is going to take charge of a large farm, as general manager, we feel sure that he will discharge the duties with honor to himself, and satisfaction of his employer. The following received awards from the Tennessee Centennial; Mrs. J. A. Henry award for fancy work, Miss Clandine Pough, certificate for fancy work. Mrs. Rose, received award and the Chattanooga Colored school received a medal. Mrs. Lizzie Washington Stipes, is visiting friends in the city. Mr, Chas. Small is very sick. Mr. Wilson Bunner is sick. Rev. Bird was visiting friends in the city last week. Miss Minnie Davis is back from Michigan the guest of the Steele Orphan Home. Miss Grace Harris, has gone to Battle Creek, Mich., for her health.

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CU-BAN-O-LA.

CU-BAN-O-LA.

A COMING MAN OF THE RACE.

Concluded from First Page.

It was the crystalization of the fondest hopes of his friends who in early life had predicted a brilliant carrer for him.

He matriculated as a student in theology in Bennet College, N. C., and served as pastor of that circuit during his collegiate life. He completed the required course in this institution of learning taking the degree of A. B. one of the most distinguished of the graduates. Since his graduation he has filled many positions of importance in North Carolina and Virginia.

He has shown himself to be well equipped for the labors of the ministry, his sermons are full of original thought, clear, forcible and delivered with an eloquence that marked him as a pulpit orator of high rank. As a pastor and citizen he possesses the full confidence and respect of his congregation, and the official body of his church, and the community in which he lives. As a financial manager of church finance he has in a number of instances shown his ability in that line by raising large sums of money, paying off debts of long standing, raising funds far new church edifices, and in placing the church of which he is now pastor in a flourishing condition When he came to Lexington, Va., "The Athens of the south," his coming brought out the best element of his race regardless of denominational considerations and a number of cultured white people. His initial sermon was delivered to a large and cultered audience and his efforts well sustained his reputation as a pulpit orator and scholar which had proceeded him here. He enjoys the highest confidence and esteem of the clergy, and press and laity of his church, and the press notices he has received from the secular and religious press, while very complimentary show his ability and popularity a favorite with the people and the press. He is a genial social gentleman of Chesterfieldian manners and makes friends where ever he goes among the very best element of both the white and colored races.

Possibly one if the greatest compliments ever paid to any man of the colored race was given to this young minister, by a number of men of letters, men of national reputation as educators and the writer heard the complimentary words of these distinguished gentlemen. Last September Thomas Hughes a member of Mr. Withrow's church died, and the beloved pastor was called upon to deliver the funeral oration. The deceased had been a body servant of Gen. Robert E. Lee and after the death of that illustrious christian soldier, Mr. Hughes was made chief janitor of the buildings of Washington and the Lee University, a position he filled for thirty years, winning the confidence of the entire community, and the love and respect of the officers, faculty and students of the university At the funeral services there was a representative from the official body, the faculty and Board of Trustees of the university and many students and prominent citizens. Rev. Mr. Withrow was greeted by a most distinguished and learned audience, critical and capable to criticise any speaker. The funeral sermon delivered by Mr. Withrow was a most solem celebration of the last rites of religious burial, brilliant in expression of thought and hope for the life in eternity, and showing at every point of its make up and eloquence beyond the power of description of any pen. The effort of the preacher made a most profound impression, and the ability of the man left its impression upon the university faculty present who after the funeral said it had been their good fortune to be present and to listen to one of the most eloquent and able funeral orations they had ever heard delivered from the pulpit of any church. Such a compliment from such distinguished men as make up the faculty of this illustrious old institution is well worth recording and of which any man might feel proud.

Another laurel in the wreath of this brilliant young colored minister was the celebrationand exercises attending the opening of the new church, known as the Randolph St. M. E. Church. These exercises extended over a period of two weeks and embraced prayer meetings, divine services and sermons by ministers of the town "both white and colored" and other cities and Professors of Washington and Lee University. The attendance upon those exercises was not confined to the colored population of the town but the white people vied with them in attending and making them a special feature in order to show their high appreciation of Mr. Withrow's ability and the respect he demanded from all. His greatest effort was the reduction of the debt to less than $1000 on this fine brick building worth $10,000 and the collections lifted during this period amounted to oaer $400

Mr. Withrow is doing a good work here and his efforts are ably seconded by a devoted wife who is a woman of culture, refinement and piety and they possess to the fullest extent the respect, confidence and esteem of the good people of this cultured community, and the race may congratulate itself that they have in their ranks a man of his ability, piety and general character.

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MANY GOOD AND NOBLE MEN.

Concluded From First Page.

sults to time. Now I am studying the bright side, and from time to time will try to portray the great and noble characters of our church. Some say that The Freeman will only publish things that reflect on the church. Let the sunlight that falls upon and reveals the long array of grand and good men of the A. M. E. church be the refutation of this falsehood. A man loves God in proportion as he hates the devil; a man lives right in proportion as he hates sin, and a man can see the glories of the bright side in proportion as he can fathom the depths of the dark side. Study over this and admit that you, Mr. Critic, are prejudiced and can't see the truth.

J. M. HENDERSON, M. D.,
86 Vanderbilt Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE DAWNING OF A NEW ERA

Concluded From Second Page.

us today) born a slave had a noble soul, and he has alone and unaided done a great work to benefit his people. He has built a college at Tuskegee where the black men are taught and trained to fit them to go out and fight mens battles with the world. Many others are trying to raise their fellows in various ways. Booker T. Washington has demonstrated that the black man is capable of receiving a high educational traing. Paul Laurence Dunbar the black poet, and Henry D. Tanner the black painter, show that the race is not incapable in the fields of art and literature, and the colored race can rise if it has a fair chance and equal opportunity.

"When the edict of freedom went forth the poor slaves were helpless as little children, and it was a bitter wrong to these poor slaves to free them and not show them some plan by which they could be organized and taught to support themselves, and it was also a bitter wrong to the whites of the southern states that all those thousands of slaves should be suddenly turned loose in their midst with no discipline, and no knowledge of the world not knowing which way to turn. What wonder if the poor blackman went astray and what wonder that a feeling of enmity was bred between the blacks and the whites. It has come to pass that the white man resents the colored mans assertion of independence, and the rapidly expanding mind of the Negro resents the efforts of the white man to prevent his rising to a higher level. This never ceasing contention is bad for both races. It degrades the whites and prevents the best elements in the Negro character from developing.

"To-day the Negro cannot obtain work in any factory in the Southern states except as a laborer and helper. He has, therefore, no chance to learn the higher branches of manufacture. A Negro may be employed to plow and hoe cotton in the field, and he may be employed in the factory to clean the machinery, and sweep the floors, and wash the windows, but there would be a strike inside of twelve hours if a Negro was made a book-keeper or manager, or even given a position as overlooker. You are all familiar with the case that occurred in South Carolina. The knitting factory was short-handed and twenty-five colored girls were set to work on the knitting machines. Immediately the two hundred white hands went on a strike and would not resume work until the colored girls were discharged. Then again in Georgia a colored man was appointed postmaster at Hogansville, and the people have shot him. This is a condition that you all know exists. It is very sad, but we have to take human nature as we find it. In all conditions of labor the colored man is handicapped by his long years of slavery, and although the curse is now lifted and the sun of freedom is shining for you, yet there is a sort of unwritten law that prevents the colored man from obtaining a higher position, no matter what his abilities may be.

"Booker T. Washington is taking the colored man from the field and training his mental faculties and his mechanical skill, and yet when these men so trained leave the institute at Tuskegee, where in all these beautiful Southern states can they find employment to exercise the trades they have learned? No where. He comes from Tuskegee with bright hopes to find the doors of all the higher branches of labor closed against him, and as his mental faculties as well as his mechanical abilities have been fully awakened this race distinction makes him suffer keenly.

"It was not enough that the colored race should be made free and equal before the law, the curse that was laid on the Negro race, and 300 years of slavery cannot so easily be obliterated. But the time has come when again a woman's voice is raised in the land in behalf of the Negro race. Again a woman's voice and pen is calling the attention of the world to the black men of America. Again a woman's voice is invoking the mighty thunder of the press, and as the sound swells and gathers volume we know that the voice is the voice of the people. Vox populi—the people speak. The Afro-American race are our people—free American citizens and the young generation must be given a chance to work out their highest freedom. How is this to be done? The United States Government is desirous of helping its colored citizens, but no one has come forward with a clearly defined plan for solving the difficulty.

"When I came amongst you three years ago I had seen very few colored people, and I had never touched the hand of a colored person. When I looked around and found so much vice and ignorance, and saw the poor cabins that are your dwellings, my heart went out in a great pity for you, and I resolved, God helping me, to try some plan for your benefit. I begun a series of inquiries into the status of the Negro of the South, and after long and careful thought I have reached the conclusion that the best plan to benefit the race, and the only plan by which the opposing interests of the black and white races can be satisfactorily harmonized is by separating the homes of the blacks and whites. There is a race difference that nature places as a barrier between the two races, and yet each race has the same immortal souls, and the same capacity for suffering or pleasure. Now, as God in his infinite wisdom has chosen to make your race black and mine white, and no human agency can altar this fact, and as the laws of the United States give the black man exactly the same right as a white man, how can we harmonize the conflicting race differences except by each race living in cities of their own. By the inexorable laws of nature the two races cannot blend without extinction of one or the other. So far as I am able to see into the misty future I say that the colored man's only chance for a higher race existence is to live apart from the whites in social life. If a black man wishes to rise to a white man's equality and to exercise equal social rights, then it must be as an independent race and not as a hanger-on to the whites. The black man must live in his own cities and rule his own people; he must build and operate his own factories, and build his own churches and schools. It must be men of his own race that manage and labor in these factories and shops, and it must be black men who preach and teach and pay the taxes to educate the black man's children. Until the black men get together and work out their own independence they will remain slaves notwithstanding the edict of freedom.

"It is to give form to my theory that I have set aside this large tract of land whereon to found the first colored man's city in the history of America. Look around and tell me of this swelling sward and noble trees, and yon silvery lake are not a fitting setting for a noble city. Remember as you look at this spot on which we now stand is destined to form a bright star in the history of your race. From beneath these whispering boughs, Dame Rumor will wing her flight and say to a wondering world it is here at 'Cedar Lake' that the poor down-trodden Negro, the long oppressed slave has again received the edict of freedom—freedom to begin a new era—'freedom to the ways of commerce.' Yes, it is here, and now that a new city is born, a new era begins new life to the colored people. It is here that you have a magnificent location for your new city; the railroad is at your doors, and you have room for churches and schools and factories and homes. As soon as you number 140 families you can obtain a city charter, elect your own mayor and city officers and have local self-government, and as a race live apart from the whites. Yet my plans do not foster race prejudice. You will be under the laws of the state and must obey the laws of general government. Although the city will be governed and managed by colored men, in all things you must follow the rules laid down for a well ordered city. You will be in free communion with the whites, free to work and receive wages from the whites, but you will be a colony of a different race, having your own social life, but apart of the general community. In this way I am fervently hoping that the race problem will work itself out. By placing you in cities of your own, yet near enough to large cities for intercommerce.

"By starting you in the right way and teaching you the best means of beginning your first city, I am hoping that what is best in the Negro race will be developed and the real spirit of freedom will be so nurtured that you will eventually find the place that nature intended you to fill. If you are placed in cities of your own and you are given means of building your own factories and other means of livelihood you are put in an equal position with the whites, and each race, while living socially apart, will live under one form of government and make a harmonious whole. The ability is in you, and therefore you must be given a chance to show what you can do—you must be given a chance to attain to your own highest manhood—you must be permitted to work and study on equal terms with the whites. If the prejudices of race interferes then you must be given a chance to work out your own salvation as a race apart from the whites. If you are not allowed to work in the white man's factory, build factories of your own, and send manufactured goods out into the open markets of the world. If your work is as good as the white man's it will soon show itself and you will get equal prices. When you send out your woven cotton goods, or your manufactured tobacco, or any other article of commerce, it will not be asked in the far away markets whether the goods are made by colored or white men. The only question will be, 'are they well made?' When a black man finds that his work is equally as good as a white man's and that he has an equal chance of showing what he can do it will foster in him a spirit of emulation, and what is best in your race will come out, while that which is weak, or coarse or vicious will be repressed and find no outlet. When you live in your own homes, in your own cities, black men will be chosen to represent black men in the legislature, and they need never fear recognition. If you will strive to be men, striving after men's highest attainments, then will the old curse be forgotten and you will take your place amongst the highest races of civilization. This will be the true solution to the race problem.

"Yours has been a patient and long suffering race, but I see before you a bright future. You—the older men can remember that in your young manhood you had no hope, you were slaves, yet ere you reached middle life the way was made clear and you were free. You can see a the bright future for your sons, and you can see them entering a glorious new era. Young men by the pain and suffering so long endured by your fathers forefathers will you not make a brave effort that those patient fathers may see the seed fulfilled in their sons the promise of the Almighty Father? The past is gone it is fast fading away as a bad dream. What matter if you do have to work? all men of all races have to work. It is the doom of fallen men. But think what your work brings you now. You are free to make your own home just the same as the white man, you can buy and furnish your own home, it is yours to enjoy, no one can take it away unless you are careless and unthrifty. When you get a home you are free to bring to it your wife in all honor, and in honor rear your children, sending them to school to be taught the way to live a good and usefull life. Think of it, all this great blessing has come to you in the last thirty years, if so much has come to your race in the short space of of thirty years, and you have so quickly shown what you can do, do you not see that the time has come when you must do something toward placing yourselves in your proper place as a race?

"Let me try and rouse the best impulses of your race. Let my words have the power to instill into you a noble ambition. Let me hear that you have taken up with all the energy and enthusiasm of your nature the great work I have placed before you. It is no little thing that we are doing today. We are making a page in history that will be read hundreds of years from today the school children will read how we met here under the trees and formulated our plans for raising the standard of the races, just as the children today read the history of the prilgrim fathers who first came to these shores to spread a civilized race all over the western hemisphere. Then hail to the new era of "Freedom in Commerce" for the colored man. Hail to the new born city of Cedar Lake.

"I believe you all know that I am an English woman. In my dear little island home, beautiful England, we never had any colored people and no slaves. Our government is different to yours: but on this little island in the midst of the great ocean, there rules a mighty Queen. This gracious lady has been Queen of the mightiest nation of the world for sixty years, and during that time she has spread her gentle influence over all the world; wherever the name of Queen Victoria is spoken, it is spoken with honor. She has raised the standard of honor among men and women, because while she is a mighty Queen, she is a noble woman, a true wife and mother. It is from this little island in the sea that the people of this great nation sprang. It is the mother country of America. You speak our language and follow our customs, and your laws are based on ours. Sixty years ago when Queen Victoria began her reign as a young girl, slavery held nearly every black man on the face of the earth; when she attained the sixtieth year of her reign, all the slaves in America were free, and also those in nearly all other countries. Zanzibar alone held slaves. Last June there was held the greatest jubilee in England that has ever been held on earth. Our beloved Queen had reigned sixty years. In her special honor, Zanzibar freed her slaves. On the 22d of last June when the sun went down, not one single slave was left. All were free—not free as the result of a bloody war, but freed for the sake of a noble woman. Then all honor to this glorious Queen. Shall not all the colored men of the whole world do her honor, not because she is the Queen of England, but because she is a good and noble woman, whose sympathies are with the colored men for whom she has done so much? As 1897 is the jubilee year in honor of Queen Victoria, to show that the colored men appreciate what she has done for their race, many fitting memorials have been raised in her honor by colored men in the different parts of America. To show that the colored men of the South remember her with gratitude, I propose to dedicate Cedar Lake in honor of Queen Victoria. You will always remember that jubilee year, 1897, saw the beginning of Cedar Lake. Let the first colored school that shall be built in Cedar Lake be named the Victoria school, and over the altar of the first church let it be written: 'Dedicated to Queen Victoria, the noble and good, the great white mother, the black man's friend, jubilee year, 1897.'

"In conclusion, I will only repeat that my efforts in your behalf can only succeed if you second them. If you will join hands and hearts and all pull together, no obstacle will be too hard for you to overcome; no heights unattainable. Then cheer one another in the new work before you. You that are strong, help the weak, and when you see a fallen brother or sister, help them up and do not push them down. With united effort you must succeed, and with success at Cedar Lake, begins the opening of a new era of prosperity and happiness for the colored race of America.

"'The slaves' chain and the masters' alike are broken;
The one curse of the races held both in tether;
They are rising, all are rising.
The black and the white together.'"

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PROF. COUNCILL AT NASHVILLE

An Extract From His Excellent Speech An Embodiment of Good Advice—Comments from a Southern Daily.

No more eloquent admonition ever fell from the lips of a colored man, and no better advice was ever impaited to his race, than those contained in the address of W. H. Councill, deliverd on the occasion of "Negro Day" at the Nashville exposition last week. Mr. Councill is president of the Agricultural and Mechanical college for colored youths at Normal, Ala., and his words are so full of force, and so singularly applicable to the present situation, that the Post reproduces them. In speaking to a large and attractive audience, he said: "Let us restore that sense of security which white women felt fifty years ago in the presence of our fathers under any circumstances and amid the most forbidding environments. We must make the humblest white woman in the remotest and wildest part of our country feel as safe in the presence of a Negro man as angelic Eva did alone with her Uncle Tom. Let us make the white women of this land and all other lands feel that our black arms are ever ready, backed by hearts as pure as truth, and guileless as babes, to defend their honor, that we are willing to throw our black bodies between them and their assailants and shed our blood to the last drop in protecting them and hunting down and executing these brutes in human form who are guilty of the outrages we read so much about. Tell it out so that all the world may hear—print it in the heaven's blue so that he who runs may read—that the Negroes in this land will frown down, cry down, hunt down and strike down this crime and these criminals, until not one shall be left in all the land, and a black face shall be a badge of truth, of peace, of protection to innocence. I know that these criminals do not form a part of our audiences, congregations, schools, social gatherings or industrial communities, and yet it is our duty to seek their haunts and the influences which produce crime and criminals, and with a whip of the law and the gospel of righteousness scourge them until vicious idleness shall give place to virtuous, industrious intelligence, and thus purge ourselves and wash away these foul stains of dishonor."

This speech delivered by a colored man to colored people, has the true ring to it. It is the most effective way to suppress the outrages which almost daily disgrace the fair name of many of our Southern states, and if the "whip of law and gospel of righteousness" were more generally advocated, the cruel crime Mr. Councill deprecated would speedily cease.—Houston, Tex., Post.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Merino stockings in black and in blue are retailing at attractive prices.

⁂

The popular cravats, ties and bows are of mull and checked silks.

⁂

For dressy costumes one of the foremost combinations is poplin with moire velours.

⁂

A variety of gloves in the fashionable shades of the season are displayed in the large stores.

⁂

Melton cloth is now used for warmer petticoats. Other materials for this purpose are farmers satin and moreen.

⁂

Linen and blanket sales still go on, and the thrifty housewife succeeds in getting many a bargain in table and bed wares.

⁂

Flannelette gowns trimmed with fancy cotton braid are being extensively advertised. The prettiest designs seen are those in navy blue and white.

⁂

There is a furore for tucked shirts in silk of all colors, to be worn during the winter beneath fur-trimmed wraps and later on under vests and open jackets.

⁂

Dark red cloth with gauffre pink, liberty satin and yellowish lace forms a beautiful winter tea jacket. One in royal blue is emblished with white lace and gold shot taffeta.

⁂

To have this portion of a woman's toillette of a light color in winter is quite a new idea, and is extended to shirts of flannel and other woolen materials, all of which may be worn with dark skirts.

⁂

There are some surprising novelties all very pretty, in hats from Berlin. The double brim of a lilac capote consists of chinille woven with horsehair. Rosettes of lilac satin fasten together the depression in the two brims. The velvet crown held by a pleated band and rosette of satin is in the form of a Polish cap, whose long point on one side is poised gracefully against a cluster of black Prince of Wales feathers. The tie strings are of narrow black velvet ribbon.

⁂

Myrtle-green velvet is used in a toque with a crown that resembles the Wagner styles in front, but developes into wings at the back. In the center the velvet is depressed, and held by two large fancy leaves, these leaves are of spangled and colored stones, and terminate in wide edges of metal bands and threads, On the side is a bow of velvet held by two crossed hat pin Behind this rise ostrich and paridise feathers. The tie strings set on with loops.

A Prize Rally—Personal.

Morganfield, Ky., Special.

A rally is being carried on at the Missionary Baptist church by Elder Rogins, the pastor, and Elder Gordon, of Madisonville. In the rally given by the pastor and members a few Sundays ago, a prize, a nice gold watch, was awarded Miss Josie Higginson for being the most successful beggar. Mrs. Matilda Floyd, with her two children, Docia and Tommie, spent several days in the city visiting the past week. Hon. Albert S. White, of Louisville, Ky., lectured to the colored voters of Morganfield and Union county Wednesday night, the 3d inst. His lecture seemed to have been very well received by the large number who heard him, with the marked impression upon their faces that they would stand by the grand old party of Republicanism. No account has yet been received of the bandits who robbed the Union county bank several weeks ago The school, under the management of Prof. J. W. Richards and Miss C. S. C. Hodges, is improving rapidly. Mrs. Vinie Lucas and son, of Paducah, are here to spend the winter. Mrs. Eliza Tucker died at the residence of Mrs. Coleman the 31st ult.

RACE GLEANINGS.

Greenville, Miss., has a colored fire company.

⁂

Cal. F. Johnson, a prominent citizen of Knoxville, Tenn., owns twelve of the finest race horse in the state.

⁂

The Stearns Agricultural Hall at Tuskegee, Ala., will be dedicated Nov. 17 by Hon. Jas. Wilson, secretary of agriculture.

⁂

The Opeloussas People's Academy of Opeloussas, La., has received for its library a generous donation from Rt. Rev. H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga.

⁂

Very Rev. J. R. Shattery, St. Joseph's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., is publishing a paper in the interest of the colored Catholics called the Colored Harvest.

⁂

The Cosmopolitan Library and Industrial school of Knoxville, Tenn., was founded in 1894 by J. C. Moore, its present superintendent. The library consists of 1,000 volumes of well selected books donated by people of the North and South.

⁂

One of the most interesting and important features of the A. M. A. convention, recently held in Minneapolis, Minn., was the reading of a paper by W. E. Duboil, Phd., of Pennsylvania, a colored graduate of Fisk and Harvard universities and a writer of some note. He dwelt upon many social problems affecting the Negroes and won for himself frequent applause. Dr. Duboils' paper was one of the ablest in the convention and made a marked impression.

⁂

Miss Mabel Mortimer Smith has gone to Rome, Italy to join the Franciscan order, The Roman Catholic church at Rome honored Miss Smith by sending her to the Franciscan convent at Rome that she might become trained in the work. When she completes her course she will return to America where her work will be confined. Miss Smith is the only colored girl that belongs to this order. She sailed on the steamer S. S. Nenstria August 26th from New York City, arrived in Rome Sept. 13.

A Social Entertainment.

Dyersburg, Tenn., Special.

Protracted meeting is being carried on at the Baptist church We hope for a grand success. There was an entertainment given at Mrs. Rob. Tyree's for the benefit of the young people, Oct. 27th. Rev. P. B. Shorts and lady were present, as were Dr. A. A. Greenlee and lady, Mr. Pitchett and Miss Tucker, Mr. Tumbanks and Miss Effie Grayson, James Miller and Miss Josie Snerling, Mr. Fuller and Miss Belle Snerling. The entertainment was from 9 to 12 p. m. The time passed away pleasantly. Rev. Shorts and wife took leave for Nashville Thursday morning, Oct. 28th.

C. H. & D. 1,000 Mile Tickets $20.00

Are good on the following railroads: Louisville, New Albany & Chicago; Michigan Central bet. Toledo and Detroit; Terre Haute & Indianapolis; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; Indiana, Decatur & Western; N. Y. P. & O. Div. Erie; Dayton & Union; Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western; New York, Chicago & St. Louis; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City; Balto. & Ohio. west of Pittsburg and Benwood, and between Pitsburg and Wheeling; also between Indianapolis and Washington, D. C., via Cincinnati and Parkersburg, for continuous passage; B. & O. Southwestern; Cleveland Terminal & Valley; Pittsburg & Western; Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, Cleveland, Loraine & Wheeling; Chicago & Southeastern; Wheeling & Lake Erie; Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking; Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie; Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw; Ohio Central Lines; Cleveland, Canton & Southern; Ohio Southern; Lima Northern; Evansville & Terre Haute; and will be accepted in payment for excess baggage, also for seats n the C. H. & D. Ry. Parlor Cars, and for Bridge Tolls into St. Louis.

NEW ENTRANCE TO NEW YORK.

Passengers via Pennsylvania Lines Now Have Choice of Three.

All are convenient locations: Courtland street and Desbrosses street, in the down town district and the 23rd street in the up-town district. The latter entrance will be formally opened May 16, when two new and commodious ferryboats, double-deckers, constructed especially for the Pennsylvania Lines and furnished and finished in up-to-date style, will be placed in service between the Jersey City station and Twenty-third street, connecting with all inbound and outbound trains over the Pennsylvania System, the same as the boats running between that station and Cortlandt street and Desbrosses street, which will also be continued in daily service.

The Pennsylvania Lines' three entrances into New York enables passengers to quickly reach the business portion in the lower end of the city, as well as the hotels and business blocks in the very heart of the great metropolis. The ride across the river is a delightful and refreshing termination to an enjoyable trip All through trains from the west, over the Pennsylvania Lines, land passengers in New York between 9:30 a. m and 9:30 p. m. treating them to a grand view of the city's water front; its extensive docks where at almost any time may be seen ships of many nations. The wonderful panorama gives visitors a slight idea of the magnitude of New York. The new Twenty-third street ferry line is particularly noteworthy in this respect.

ASK THEM,

If You Want Information About Home Seekers' Excursions.

Ticket Agents of the Pennsylvania Lines will furnish information regarding Home-Seekers, Excursions to various points in the Northwest, West, Southwest and South It will pay to investigate if you contemplate a trip. Apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or address W. W. RICHARDSON, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.

Alaska Steamship Company.

Mr. J. S. Leahy, General Southern Agent, C. H. & D. Ry., with headquarters at 4th and Vine Sts, Cincinnati, O., has been appointed agent for the Washington and Alaska Steamship Company and will handle this business in connection with C. H. & D. Ry., business to Alaska. Their steamers "City of Seattle" and "Roselie" are giving service every five or six days to Alaska and will run through the winter. They are magnificent steel steamers and make the run from Puget Sound to Dyea and Skaguay in seventy hours. Splendid accomodation for 500 passengers, fitted with electric light and every comfort for passengers. These steamers sail under the American flag.

Incomparable.

If you have decided in the affirmitive and wish to gather a comprehensive idea of the very best Summer resorts in the northern United States, the Great Lake region and Canada, you can obtain satisfactory information by sending 4c in postage stamps to Mr. D. G. Edwards, Passengers Traffic Manager, C. H. & D. Ry., Cincinnati, Ohio, who will in return send you a copy of "A Michigan Romance," an attractive story by Stanley Waterloo, containing also full informaaion about the Summer resorts of the Great North. The intelligent traveler will appreciate this work. The C. H. & D. Ry. have also under preparatian another series of books, for the coming Summer.

To Toledo & Detroit.

The train service of the C. H. & D. Ry., to Toledo and Detroit is wonderful. The speed and frequency of the through trains and the modern finish and elegance of the cars, are evidences of a very high class and liberal management. The vestibuled trains of this line make the run between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes in 5 hours and 40 minutes. This is a progressive age, and the C.H. & D. Ry. are fully abreast of the times. The equipment on this modern highway is the new observation vestibuled trains, in which the vestibules extend to the entire width of the cars. With this arrangement, the train is continuous from end to end, and the running is as smooth as it is possible to accomplish. Five trains daily make heir way between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes.

The Reason Why.

It has often been asked: "Why is the Wisconsin Central the most popular route from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, Duluth and Central Wisconsin Points?" The question is easily answered, as it has the finest equipment, makes fast time and always looks out for the comfort of its patrons. Ask your ticket agent. He can give you full information and sell you a ticket via the Wisconsin Central lines. Jas. C. Pond, Gen. Pass. Agt., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CENTRAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION 1000 MILE INTERCHANGEABLE REBATE TICKET

Is for sale at principal Ticket Offices of

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES.

It is honored one year from date of sale, for Exchange Tickets over either of the following named Lines:

Ann Arbor,
Baltimore & Ohio.
Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern,
Chicago & Eastern Illinois,
Chicago & West Michigan,
Cincinnati & Muskingum Valley,
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton,
Cleveland & Marietta,
Cleveland, Canton & Southern,
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.,
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling,
Cleveland Terminal & Valley,
Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo,
Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking,
Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation,
Detroit, Grand Rapids & Western,
Dunkirk, Allegheny Valley & Pittsburg,
Evansville & Indianapolis,
Evansville & Terre Haute,
Findlay, Ft. Wayne & Western,
Flint & Pere Marquette,
Grand Rapids & Indiana,
Indiana, Decatur & Western,
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern,
Louisville & Nashville, (between Louisville and Cincinnati and between St. Louis and Evansville),
Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis,
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis,
Michigan Central,
New York, Chicago & St. Louis,
Ohio Central Lines,
Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburg,
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville,
Pittsburg & Lake Erie,
Pittsburg & Western,
Pittsburg, Lisbon & Western,
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City,
Vandalia Line,
Wabash Railroad,
Zanesville & Ohio River.

The price of these Tickets is Thirty Dollars each. They are not transferable. If the ticket is used in its entirety and exclusively by the original purchaser, a rebate of Ten Dollars is paid by the Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association. E. A. FORD, G. P. A.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 30, 1897.

AVERY TRADES and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

The Board of Trustees of Avery Trades and Industrial Schools offers free of tuition an industrial or trades education in the following branches:

For Girls: Cooking, Tailor system of Dress Making; Plain and Fancy Sewing.

For Boys:—Carpentry; Cabinet making, Brick-laying, Masonry and Plastering. Shoemaking will probably be added this coming season.

Outside work is solicited and profits given to the students.

The school is modern in every particular. Electric motors and the latest improved machinery having been recently added. The school is for Colored youths only.

Address all communications to the secretary,

JOSEPH D. MAHONEY,
AVERY COLLEGE,
Avery and Nelson sts. Allegheny, Pa.

WEAK MEN!

Instant Relief. Cure in 15 days. Never returns. I will gladly send to any sufferer in a plain sealed envelope FREE a prescription with full directions for a quick, private cure for Lost Manhood, Night Losses, Nervous Debility, Small Weak Parts, Varicocele, etc. Address C. B. Wright Music Dealer, Box 1207, Marshall, Mich.

CREOLE BRAIDS

Sent to any part of the United States. Send sample of hair.

PERFECTMATCH GUARANTEED.
PRICE $1.50.

Address: The Bates Barber Shop,
Indianapolis, : : : : : Indiana

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BUSINESS MEDIUM.

MRS. MARTH, the world renowned and highly celebrated business and test MEDIUM, reveals everything. No imposition. Can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Business, Love and Marriage a specialty. Every mystery revealed, also of absent, deceased and living friends. Removes all troubles and estrangements, challenges any Medium who can exceed her in her startling revelation of the past, present and future event in one's life. Remember, she will not, for any price, flatter you; you may rest assured you will gain facts without nonsense. She can be consulted on all affairs of Life, Love, Courtship, Marriage, Friends, etc., with description of future companion. She is very accurate in describing missing friends, enemies, etc. Her advice upon sickness, change in business, journeys, lawsuits, contested wills, divorce and speculation is valuable and reliable. She reads your destiny—good or bad; she withholds nothing.

MRS. MARTH tells your entire life—past, present and future—in a DEAD TRANCE, has the power of any two mediums you ever met. In tests she tells your mother's full name before marriage, the names of all your family, their ages and description, the name and business of your future husband, the name of your next, if you are to have one, the name of the young man who now calls on you, the name of your future husband, and the day, month and year of your marriage—how many children you have or will have—whether you are married or single; whether your present sweetheart will be true to you and if he will marry you; if you have no sweetheart, she will tell you when you will have, and his name, business and date of acquaintance. ALL YOUR FUTURE will be told in an honest, clear, plain manner and in a dead trance. Mothers should know the success of their husbands and children, young ladies should know everything about their sweethearts or intended husbands. Do not keep company, marry or go into business until you know all, do not let silly religious scruples prevent your consulting.

Madame is the only one in the world who can tell you the FULL NAME of your future husband, with age and date of marriage, tells you whether the one you love is true or false.

There are some persons who believe that there is no truth to be gained from consulting a Medium, but such beliefs are contrary to the truth. It is only from the lack of discrimination that such a conclusion can be reached. It is not everyone who placards himself or herself as a Medium that can stand a test of what he or she claims. And a person of any enquiring mind may ask the reason why. It is simply that these advisers do not take the trouble to study human nature. They do not spend their thoughts for a moment with acquiring the art of phrenology and kindred branches that will have a tendency to make the pathway to the road of the business clear and devoid of obstacles.

It is an undeniable fact that persons will come for advice—in full knowledge of what they want to know, and yet, as soon as they confront a Medium they try their utmost endeavor to dispel from their minds what they know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed by the Medium. To get the secret out of a person by "pumping," in no few cases, is the art used by many unprincipaled Mediums, but to take hold of the hand and gain control of the mind thereby, is a matter of impossibility to most of them And yet this can be done, and by consulting MRS. MARTH this seeming mystery becomes a realization.

This subject has received no little attention by eminent men and even college professors So it proves conclusively that although there are infringers in our midst with "oily tongues," perhaps, the gates of wisdom have not been closed to the entire profession.

It takes a great deal of study to become an accomplished Medium, and by a continuous and untiring effort, the key to the well of apparently unfathomable mysteries have been procured by MRS. MARTH for the benefit of humanity. By letter, advice $1.00. Hours from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m. All letters must contain stamps for answers.

MRS. M. B. MARTH,
202 West 31st St.,
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Mention The Freem

I have used Mme. Turner's Great French System for my hair and complexion. I have used all others, but they failed.

AFTER USING.

Soft, Straight and Glossy Hair produced by the use of

CHEVELINE

For 30 days I will give sufficient CHEVELINE for straightening two heads of hair for $5.00, instead of one as formerly.

We use no hot irons or pasting down with grease in this treatment, and the hair is not changed from dampness, but on the contrary is made more beautiful by washing, and the straightening appears as natural as if born with it Send a piece of your hair and 10c and I will return it as a sample of my work

The Mystic Pomade

which will make the hair soft straight and glossy and as beautiful as Cheveline, but not so lasting at 50c per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Scalp Soap 25c.

Medicated Hair Grower For Family Use.

Our Improved Medicated Hair Grower or Scalp Cleaner is an unexcelled article for promoting the growth of the hair, even on the temples, where the hair is oftimes very scant. It also removes the dandruff and impurities from the scalp. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Mystic Scalp Soap 25c.

Mme. Turner's Mystic Face Bleach,

Bleaching the face in eight or ten days, leaving it about two shades lighter. It gives the complexion a soft and youthful tenderness, thus causing the middle-aged to look young. Mystic Face Bleach will remove Liver Spots, Freckles, Etc. Price $1.00 per bottle. Use Mme. Turner's Complexion soap 25c.

Gentlemen who have pimples or tender faces after shaving, should use Mme. Turner's Mystic Toilet Cream. Price 75c.

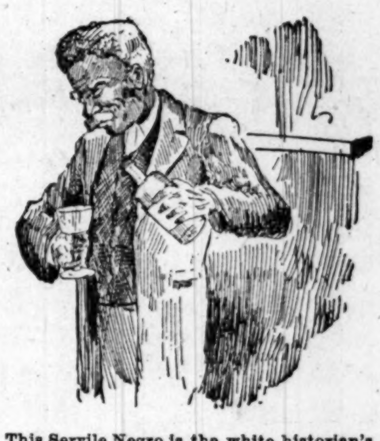
MME. M. C. TURNER,
1312 CARONDALET ST. NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Mention The Freeman. No Goods C. O. D. Agents Wanted.

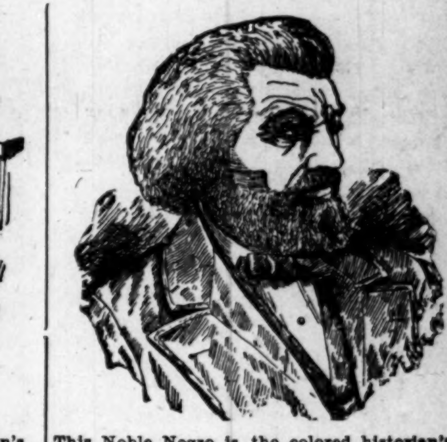
A GREAT BOOK!

The School History of the Negro race is now adopted by the State Board of Education for use in all the Colored Schools of North Carolina.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



This Servile Negro is the white historian's Ideal Negro.



This Noble Negro is the colored historian's Ideal Negro. Which do you prefer?

READ JOHNSON'S "HISTORY OF THE NEGRO RACE" FOR AN ELEGANT SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF THE GREAT

—FREDERICK DOUGLASS—

■See School History of the Negro. Agents wanted everywhere. Quick sales. Lare Commissions.

School History of the Negro Race,

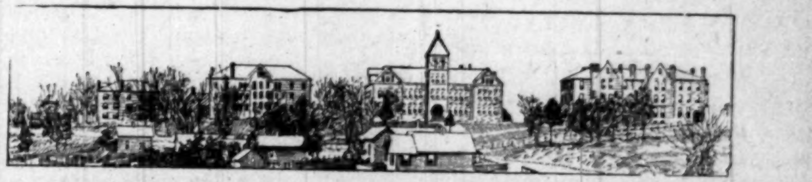
By E. A. Johnson, L. L. D., Educator and Attorney-at-Law.

Gives interesting sketches of the origin of the race, history of slavery in the different Colonies, sketches of the lives of Phillis Wheatly, the slave girl Poetess, Massachusetts; Benjamin Baneker, publisher of the first American Almanac; Crispus Attucks, the first martyr of the Revolution; Thomas Fuller, the Virginia Mathematician, and Toussant L'Overtuer; statistics of the number of colored troops in the various wars, their pay and treatment; statistics of wealth, religion and education on colored people in the States. Also the biographies of such race men as Doulass, Bruce, Lynch, Price, Payne, Turner, Langston, Elliott and others. It gives the race credit for what it has done. It teaches race pride and self-respect. No white history gives these acts. They completely ignore or humilate us.

—Well Bound. Price $1.00—

"The last year I was in the Atlanta University, I had for a time a class in English Literature, I tried to get for them from all sources what you have so beautifully complied. The race must be greatly indebted for your philanthropic work."—Mary T. Chase, recently teacher of English Literature in Atlanta University. "The book deserves higher praise than I can express."—A. W. Farham, principal Orange Park Normal School. Rev. P. A. Scott, Malden, West Virginia, sold 121 in two hours, and writes: "It sold like 'hot cakes.'" H. A. Hagler & Co., Atlanta, Ga. It sells faster than any book we ever handled. Rev. A. Wakefield, of Sebree, Kentucky, sold 260 during six weeks of the bad weather. Prof. C. A. White, of Tuskegee writes: "I would not take $10.00 for mine."

E. A. JOHNSON,
No. 11 West South Street. Raleigh, North Carolina



Knoxville College. Classical, Scientific, Agricultural, Mechanical, Normal and Common School Courses, together with Theological and Medical Schools. Fifty-five Dollars a Year will cover all expenses of board, tuition, fuel, light and furnished room. Separate home and matron for little girls and another for little boys from 6 to 15 years. Term begins last Monday in September. Send for catalogue to President of Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

BURKE HOUSE,

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FURNISHED ROOMS with or without Board.

First-Class accomodation Guaranteed.

214 S. Villere, bet. Fulane and Gasquet streets.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

A SALE OF CLOAKS and FURS

On account of the warm weather to-day starts the Greatest Smash on Prices ever known.

Fur Collarettes, Jackets and Capes.

Seal Plush Capes. $6 kind	$2.98
50 Astrakhan Capes, worth $5, at	$2.89
Jackets, strictly first-class, up to date in style, all silk lined, made of English Curl Astrakhan, $12 50 kind, at	$6.98
Kersey Jackets, all silk lined, good seller at $10,	$5.98
$12 50 Blouse Jackets, braid trimmed	$7.50
Astrakhan Collarette, 10 inches long high storm collar, fancy lining, would be cheap at $5 98; our price	$2.98
Electric Seal Collarette, 10 inches long, high storm collar, fancy lined-silk, good value at $8.50, our sale price	$4 50
French Coney edged around collar and down front with chinchilla, black satin lining, very high storm collar, would be cheap at $8.25; special price	$3 98
Astrakhan Collarette, 10 inches long made of full skins, high storm collars, other stores ask you $8 50, our price	$4 48
Genuine Electric Seal, Tab-front Collarette, trimmed with ten Martin tails, handsomely lined with figured silk, would be a bargain at $12.50; our price	$6.50
Genuine Electric Seal Collarette, with 4 inch border and top collar of chinchilla, ruffle effect over shoulders, very new, point back and front, a bargain at $15, for	$7 50
American Seal, best quality, with yoke and under-collar of Persian, high storm collar, good value at $18, our price	$8.50
American Seal Tab Collarette, tabs 12 inches long, trimmed with 10 Martin tails and edged all around with Martin, a bargain at $18.50, our price	$10.50

BROSNAN BROS.

6 and 8 West Washington Street.

LOCAL NOTES.

Miss Lulu Wells is convalescent.

Mrs. Melinda Ferguson is on the sick list.

Gentlemen wishing a nice place to room call at 715 W. Vermont street.

James Thurman was divorced from his wife, Viola in Judge Harvey's court.

Rev. Thomas Prentiss has resigned the pastorate of Barnes M. E. Chapel, North Indianapolis.

"Phyllis the Farmer's Daughter," will be produced for the first time in the city at Bethel Thanksgiving night.

"Phyllis, the Farmer's Daughter," is the name of that beautiful new cantata to be rendered at Bethel Thanksgiving night.

The Park Cut Rate Drug store is offering great inducements to its customers. Read their advertisement in this week's issue.

Flanner and Buchanan, the leading funeral directors, 172 North Illinois street (new number 320) between New York and Vermont. Best service. Fair prices.

WANTED—Colored soprano singer, elocutionist, pianist, or organist. First-class people on string instruments; man and wife will do. Address P. O. Box 407, Carmi, Ill.

Dalton Hat Co., Bates House.

We desire to inform the colored people of Indianapolis that we want their trade in hats. Fall styles are ready. Soft and stiff hats from $1 to $5. Dalton Hat Co., Bates House.

Look Out

For bargains this week in groceries and meats at R. A. McCann's, (New No.) 250 and 252 Indiana Ave.

They are the Leaders.

Flanner and Buchanan, the leading funeral directors, 172 North Illinois street (new number 320) between New York and Vermont. Best service. Fair prices.

I. O. O. F. GRAND ENCAMPMENT

And Grand Lodge Meetings at Indianapolis, Ind.

For the above occasion, agents of the C. H. & D. Ry. in Indiana will sell tickets at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Tickets good going Nov. 15th, 16th and 17th. Good returning until Nov. 19th inclusive.

Look Out

For bargains this week in groceries and meats at R. A. McCann's, (New No.) 250 and 252 Indiana Ave.

Don't be Mistaken.

Be sure you find the office of Grant H. Clay, the only permanently located colored dentist in the city. Prices reasonable. Entrance 95 North Delaware street, Southeast corner Delaware and Ohio streets.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. Howard Duvall wishes to express her heart-felt thanks to the Odd Fellows of Garrett Smith Lodge No. 1707, and also her many friends who were so kind to her during the sickness and death of her husband, Howard Duvall.

BETHEL A. M. E. NOTES.

Quarterly meeting at Bethel to-morrow. Rev. A. L. Murray will preach the sacramental sermon at 2:30 p. m. All the pastors and their congregations are cordially invited.

ALLEN CHAPEL NOTES.

Archie Greathouse is quite sick.

Four persons joined the church last Sunday.

Rev. Graham preaced an excellent sermon last Sunday afternoon. The church was crowded. One conversion.

Love Feast Monday night was well attended, notwithstanding the inclement weather. The house was crowded.

A series of meetings began last Sunday.

Bishop B. W. Arnett, D. D., of Wilberforce, O., was in the city Tuesday and preached a very fine sermon.

Rev. and Mrs. Murray gave a 4 o'clock dinner last Tuesday in honor of Bishop B. W. Arnett, D. D. The following were present: Rev. C. C. Townsend, P. E., Rev. H. H. Thompson, P. E., and wife, Rev. D. A. Graham and wife, Rev. Mrs. Morris Lewis, Rev. Lewis being out of the city.

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY.

Dr. Robt. F. Harper visited friends in Crawfordsville last week.

Robert Walker and Miss Ollie Hodges were united in marriage last week.

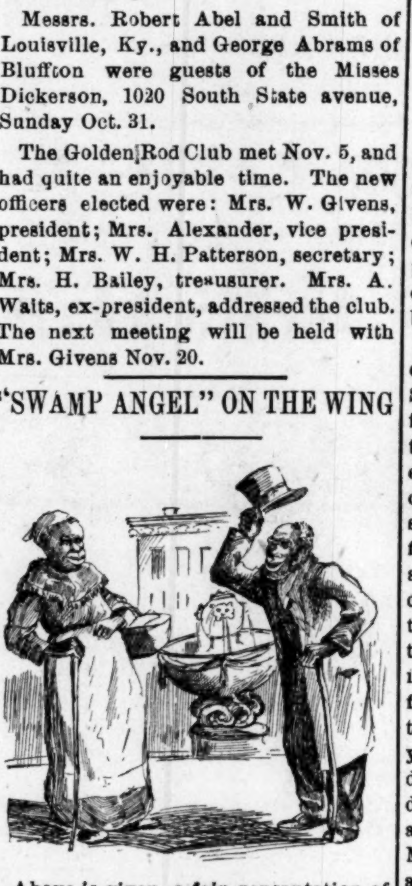
Mrs. Sarah Black, sister of Rev. N. A. Seymour, has returned to her home in Cynthiana, Ky.

Mrs. Cora Payne, of Louisville, who has been a guest of Mrs. Ida Johnson in Wood street, returned home via Cincinnati Thursday.

Messrs. Robert Abel and Smith of Louisville, Ky., and George Abrams of Bluffton were guests of the Misses Dickerson, 1020 South State avenue, Sunday Oct. 31.

The Golden Rod Club met Nov. 5, and had quite an enjoyable time. The new officers elected were: Mrs. W. Givens, president; Mrs. Alexander, vice president; Mrs. W. H. Patterson, secretary; Mrs. H. Bailey, treasurer. Mrs. A. Waits, ex-president, addressed the club. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Givens Nov. 20.

"SWAMP ANGEL" ON THE WING



Above is given a fair repsentation of politeness to the gentle sex even in old age. The old gentleman may well be classed as a back number—a relic of bygone days, yet with all the gallantry of ye knights of old, he accords the decrepit old lady, whose steps are also infirm and feeble, the proper courtesy due her sex.

Politeness of manners should be sacredly prized by both men and women. One may be handsome, well dressed and accomplished, but if they are not the possessor of that refined, polished or elegance of manners, it is as a tinkling cymbal.

It is through this medium that often the vilest hypocrite gains favor in the most select social circles. With an oily, glib tongue, pleasant demeanor, and a desire to gratify, they have a passport to the homes of the most cultured families, while the honest, yet cold-mannered person is scarcely welcomed.

Criticism, justly meted out, can wield more influence amongst the Negro race than any other weapon. The dishonest praise and sickening flattery that one hears when an aspirant makes a first bow to the world, is detestable. It is also an injustice, as it often unfits the aforesaid for further study in whatever art may have been chosen.

Our little side talk on prancing up and down church aisles to collection tables in last issue did not meet with popular favor in the ministerial ranks, or with those who like to "show off."

Divorces would not be so prolific if men and women would eat candies and fruits after marriage as much as before.

Everything was lovely—no comment necessary.

A Rare Opportunity.

The colored people of the country have made up their minds that they are going to have an intelligent and moral ministry. The young man who desires to preach should prepare himself. The best pulpits and positions are open to the educated minister. The Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., now offers a rare opportunity for young men to prepare themselves for the ministry. Those who have no money can work out their expenses in a way that will not interfere with their studies. Those wishing to take advantage of this chance should enter now. Address,

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No Fair Offers Refused—The Stock Must be Turned into Money—Here you can Buy $4.00 Worth of Fine Merchandise for $1.00.

The enormous stock of the Great Chicago Bankrupt Clothing, Dry Goods, Shoe and Hat Co., that was seized by Sheriff Shuffleton to secure the claims of Murphy, Hibben & Co, D. P. Erwin & Co., Louis Meier & Co. and Hendrickson & Leffler, will be sold at once for cash to pay all the creditors. No fair offer refused.

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But if you have weak kidneys, bladder trouble or distressing kidney complaint, then Swamp-Root will prove to be just the remedy you need. Too frequent desire to urinate, scanty supply, pain or dull ache in the back is convincing evidence that your kidneys and bladder need doctering.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, bad effects following the use of liquor, wine or beer and overcomes that necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effects of Swap-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggist, price fifty cents and one dollar. You may have a sample bottle and pamphlet both sent free by mail. Mention The Freeman and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

Cream City News.

Milwaukee, Wis., Special.

Services were held at Salem Baptist church last Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Odem preached a wonderful sermon. Sabbath school at 1:30 p. m. The evening entertainment was interesting, owing to the fact that Mrs. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala, who is paying a visit to friends in the "Cream City," delivered an interesting address, in which she briefly described the progress of Tuskegee Normal Institute. She spoke words of encouragement to Rev. J. B. Odem and his little flock in their efforts to establish and maintain their church. Mrs. Washington was followed by Mrs. Kaine (white) of our city, of whom we are proud. She is one of the benefactors of our race, being an immediate associate and companion of Mrs. Washington, and at one time being a member of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute. Mrs. Washington has just returned from Toronto, Canada, and Buffalo, N. Y., where she has been the guest of Miss Frances E. Willard. While she remains in the city she will be the guest of Mrs. Kaine. Mrs. Washington was called upon by the representative of The Freeman, R. B. Montgomery, accompanied by Rev. Colly, of Richmond, Va. J. H. Brown, Grand Rapids, Mich., and Rev. J. B. Odem, Sunday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. D. M. Benjamin. After a short call and interview, she became so much interested in their work that she readily expressed her willingness to speak for them. Rev. Gaines, presiding elder of the A. M. E. Milwaukee conferance, was here Sunday morning and conducted quarterly meeting services at St. Mark A. M. E. church. L. M. Banks, of Chicago, was the guest of his brother. L. S. Asbury, a reader of The Freeman, is the proprietor of the new lunch room and bakery at 315 Wells street. He will be pleased to see his friends. Redd & Smith are proprietors of a restaurant and lunch counter at 208 Fourth street. Call and see those gentlemen as they wish to see all of their old friends. Messrs Rudd & Smith are prominent men and deserve success. Rev. E. R. Walker, who has been in our city for the past three weeks, has completed his engagement with the Chicago Record, soliciting for the petitioners of the Postal Saving Banking bill. The ladies of St. Mark A. M. E. church gave a Bazaar Nov. 8th to 11th. Supper was served each day and programs were rendered each evening. The committee of arrangements included Mrs. H. H. Bland, chairman; Mmes. James Higgins, Louis Hughes, B. T. Taylor, A. Durse. There were several booths, presided over by the young ladies of the Christian Endeavor society, where useful and fancy articles were sold.

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FOR GLOVES.

Men's Dress, Bicycle or Street GLOVES,	49c.
Men's Lined Work GLOVES,	24c.
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A party consisting of Misses Mary Griggsby, Fannie Moffett, Emma Seymore, Mesdames Fannie Buren, Mary Barksdale, Bettie Moffet, Eliza Stuart, John Chandler, Westly Stuart, Mrs. Grimes, Mrs. McKinney, Mrs. Phil Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKinney, Messrs. C. F. Johnson, Andy Russell, James Crockett, Cass Inman, Henry Dodson, A. R. Goree, Masters Edgar and Samuel Bruce and Rev. Chas. E. Bell spent a week taking in the sights at the Centennial They report an enjoyable time. Rev. J. R. Riley has been called to the bedside of his son who is dangerously ill. John Burrows is very sick. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs F. J. Kidd sympathize with them over the loss of their daughter, Essie Armstrong Kidd. Mrs. Weaver, mother of Jerry Logan, died the 7th. N. S. Smith is on the sick list. Messrs. Gammon and Jennings are the proprietors of a new restaurant on Vine street near Central avenue. Give them a call. Mrs. N. S. Smith is at the old stand on Vine street. Samuel L. Dickson will be principal of the new Heiskal school. The dedication took place the 11th. Music was furnished by the alumni and a chorus of sixty voices from the Austin High school under the leadership of Prof. J. W. Manning, and a chorus of thirty voices under S. L. Dickson and McDade's cornet band. We are glad to see James Dickson's smiling countenance on the streets once more. John Boyd, who was dangerously shot last week may recover. Samuel Boyd, late of Boston, was arrested on suspicion of having robbed a man by the name of Bently of $3,000. After being branded by the local papers as one of the most dangerous robbers living, he was liberated the 6th, Chief-of-police Atkins having received a telegram that Boyd was not the man wanted.

Electric Light Company Blameless.

Hartford, Conn., Special.

"Electric Light company not blamed for the death of a 9-year old colored child, caused by a live electric wire which had fallen to the ground." This was the verdict given by Coroner Henry C. Taintor Monday evening, Nov. 1st, after the death of Belle Elcha, who had become entangled with a live electric wire. The little girl was passing along the street and suddenly ran into the arms of death. The wire belonged to the Electric Light company, which is mindful only of its selfish gains. Coroner Taintor is no better than the company if he would be bribed to render a verdict in favor of the company against his honest conviction. After what he called a thorough investigation of the circumstances of the occurrence, "The Hartford Electric Light company is not in any way to blame for the death of this child." After reading the facts as given to the public on the evening of the occurrence, a mere school boy could see the weak, faulty judgment and want of courage on the part of Coroner Taintor. About 6 o'clock on the evening of the accident the company was notified of a fallen wire and a lineman was sent to remove it. It is claimed that the wire which caused the child's death fell afterwards, but the accident occurred in the same field where it is claimed a lineman was sent to remove the dangerous wire. Did the lineman do his duty or has the company failed in its duty to keep its lines sufficiently guarded to avoid accidents and death? These are the points for investigation, and the colored citizens here propose to push the matter to the end that justice be awarded the mother. The ladies of Union Baptist church are preparing for a grand fair during Thanksgiving week for the benefit of the church. Daniel Douglass has received notice that his pension has been granted. The Hon. Mr. Smith, of Washington, D. C., passed through Hartford this week in the interest of a Reform school in Virginia. He delivered interesting lectures at several white churches and received high congratulations and much recognition. The Freeman is always on sale at G. Grant Williams and Shield Bros.' barber shops. Cash sales 5 cents per copy.

Overflowing With Good Things.

The November number of the ever sprightly "Yellow Book" is overflowing with good things, pictorial and literary. There are five short stories, a wealth of healthy jokes and sketches, together with handsomely illustrated reviews of prominent theatrical productions of the fall season. "The Yellow Book" used to be a cheery mate in hot weather and it is just as welcome in the long evenings of winter.

H. L. SANDERS

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Waiters' and Cooks' Outfits,

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Gents' Furnishing Goods.

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OIL AND GAS STOVES FOR BATH AND BED ROOMS.

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Poor fitting clothes count against you.

WE MAKE THE OTHER KIND.

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Three Dentists and Physician always in attendance. Gas and vitalized air given for painless extracting teeth.

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Selling Price:		Our Price:
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Qt. $1.00	Best Wine,	Qt. 25c
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25c	Porous Plaster,	2 for 25c
10c	Cosmo Buttermilk Soap, a cake,	8c
$1.00	Blood Medicine,	65c
5c	Cycle Cigarettes,	2 p'ks. 5c
10c	Black and White Pomade,	8c
50c	Rheumatism Cure,	40c
$1.00	Kilmer's Swamp Root,	80c
50c	Perfume Atomizer,	25c
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